

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

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LITERATURE

Early Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle: together with a Few of Later Years; and some of Carlyle: all hitherto Unpublished. Edited by David G. Ritchie, M.A. (Sonnen-schein & Co.)

MR. RITCHIE, whose preface implies that he had some doubts on the subject, has certainly done well in printing the contents of this admirably edited volume. Carlyle's twelve letters might have been spared, as they throw no fresh light on his character, and add little to the abundant information we have about him; but all the forty-three written by his wife are valuable. Had the writer been otherwise unknown, they would have been welcome for their illustration of the brightness and shrewdness of a Scotch lassie sixty or seventy years ago who had no wider knowledge of the world than she could get during a few short visits to Edinburgh, and of the remarkable good sense with which she afterwards adapted herself to the conditions of her married life. As the letters of Carlyle's wife, they would, in any case, have been yet more interesting; but as since her death she and her domestic relations have been discussed in most unseemly fashion, they are especially acceptable as helping to correct much misrepresentation which has thrown discredit on her as well as her husband's memory. More than half of them were written before her marriage, and show with remarkable clearness what sort of a maiden she was between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, while she was outside the range of Carlyle's influence, or deliberately surrendering herself to it. The others give us fewer, but not less trustworthy glimpses of her state of mind during the next forty years, and especially during the Craigenputtock period.

Miss Eliza Stoddart, to whom most of these letters were written, was a sort of cousin of Miss Jane Welsh's, the bosom friend to whom she confided all her secrets, and to whom she naively revealed all her little vanities. Near the end of more than one letter full of youthful gossip we find some such injunction as this, "Burn this scrawl, I will not say *before* you read it, but immediately after," and in reading we feel that we have no right to pry into the mysteries thus laid bare; but as, at the worst, we are only made

acquainted with harmless flirtations and girlish freaks and whims in which there was nothing to be ashamed of, there is more than a set-off to our qualms of conscience in the pleasure afforded us by the insight we obtain into the temperament and habits of a very charming young lady who became the willing slave of the gruff hero before whom she prostrated herself.

It is no news to us that Jane Welsh had sundry love affairs, serious or trivial, before she fell in with Carlyle, for we have been told about them in the 'Reminiscences' and other books; but here for the first time we have the heroine's own account of them, and the record is as instructive as it is amusing, provided we bear in mind that she had extravagant ways of expressing herself long before she appropriated some of her husband's style. She went on flirting, and making fun of her flirtations, or writing mock heroics about them in her letters to Miss Stoddart, long after Carlyle came in her way; but it is clear that from the day when Carlyle appeared on the scene, or very soon after it, all the other love passages were but diversions which in no way interfered with the real business on hand. Was it not Carlyle who gave her Rousseau to read? and did she not straightway compare Carlyle with St. Preux? "He has his talents, his vast and cultivated mind, his vivid imagination, his independence of soul, and his high-souled principles of honour," she wrote to her friend. "But then—Ah, these *buts*!—St. Preux never kicked the fire-irons, nor made puddings in his teacup." For a long time it seemed to her—or so she fancied—impossible that she should marry so uncouth a man. "He scratched the fender dreadfully; I must have a pair of carpet-shoes and handcuffs prepared for him the next time," we read in another letter, which tells of a two days' visit from Carlyle ("during the greater part of which I read German with him"). "His tongue only should be left at liberty; his other members are most fantastically awkward." She soon found herself constrained to put up with all the other members for the sake of the tongue.

At the age of fifteen Jane Welsh wrote some verses about Byron, which were a very creditable production from so young a poet, and which end thus:—

But shall I love my Byron less,
Because he knows not happiness?
Ah, no! tho' worlds condemn him now,
Though sharp-tongued fame has sunk him low,
The hapless wand'rer still must be
Pitied, revered, adored by me.

Some such feeling as she had for Byron, whom she only knew by his writings, she had, with considerable difference, for Carlyle; and if her life with him was not in all respects so happy as it might have been, it was doubtless much happier than it would have been with any other husband. Even in the gloomiest days at Craigenputtock she evidently had more to be glad about than to be sorry for.

"I am sitting here companionless, 'like owl in desert,' with nothing pressing to do, having learnt my daily task of Spanish, and also finished a shirt—let me speak truth, a night-shirt—I was making for my Husband,"

she wrote in one letter; and that sentence Mr. Froude might possibly have quoted,

to the exclusion of all the rest, had the letter been before him. But a few lines lower down we read:—

"On the whole, I was never more contented in my life; one enjoys such freedom and quietude here. Nor have we purchased this at the expense of other accommodation; for we have a good house to live in, with all the necessaries of life, and even some touch of the superfluities."

That her health broke down at Craigenputtock is well known, and it may have been partly due to the bleakness and loneliness of the place; but her complainings were neither so frequent nor so violent as Mr. Froude would have us suppose, and at the worst she would rather be at Craigenputtock with her husband than anywhere else. When she was at Templand, nursing her mother, as she said,

"I fancy everything going to wreck at home, the maid to whom I am obliged to commit my Husband and house, cow, hens, &c., &c., being a creature without sense or principle, whose depredations are only to be checked by help of the blacksmith's fingers."

Carlyle has been blamed both for wearying his wife with his talk and for not talking enough to her. According to her own account she thought as well of his "tongue" after seven years of married life as in their courting days; and she seems to have had quite as much of it as she wanted, and of the right sort:—

"What a quantity of wisdom, new and old, falls from his lips in the course of one solar day!.....On the crumbs that fall from his table I might positively set up a respectable little breadhop of my own, if I were not too indolent to gather them together into a whole."

The last letter but one in this series was written eight years before Mrs. Carlyle's death, and contains an interesting reminiscence of her childish days, told in characteristic terms, and with a very characteristic moral to it:—

"I remember, as if it were yesterday, travelling all night in a post-chaise with my Mother and an old East Lothian farmer, who was going to meet my Father at Craigenputtock, and advise about *drains*. My Mother and I were to be dropt at my Grandfather's. I was mad with joy to go on my *first* journey, but, oh, so *sick* in a close carriage always! one minute I was chattering like a magpie, the next vomiting out of window. In the course of the night I lay down at the bottom of the chaise, my head on my Mother's knees, and whimpered and moaned. The old farmer got tired of me—naturally—and said, with a certain sharpness, words that cut into my small heart with a sudden, mysterious horror. 'Little girl,' he said, 'don't you know there is no pleasure to be had in this world without pain?' No, I didn't know it. But it was dreadful to hear; for, somehow, I thought he who was *old* must be speaking truth, and I believed him, all in shrinking from him as a sort of cruel ogre! That was my initiation into the dark side of life."

In the later letters in this volume there are some amusing, and not over spiteful, references to the people Mrs. Carlyle knew in London; but even these reveal more of her own than of the other people's character. One or two of them, referring to people who are still living, Mr. Ritchie would have done well to omit, as they are likely to cause needless pain.

Rig-veda Sanhita: a Collection of Ancient Hindu Hymns. Translated by [the late] H. H. Wilson.—Vol. V. Edited by Prof. Cowell and W. F. Webster, M.A.—Vol. VI. Edited by W. F. Webster. (Trübner & Co.)

AFTER an interval of twenty-two years the publication of the only English version of the whole of the *Rigveda*, the oldest sacred book of our Aryan race, has been resumed and completed. Prof. H. H. Wilson commenced in 1850 a translation of this text according to the commentary of *Sāyana*. Of this three volumes appeared within seven years, and a fourth was published in 1866, under the able editorship of the greatest of the translator's pupils, Prof. E. B. Cowell. There is thus a certain symmetry in the arrangement by which we find the first of the present volumes completed, and the editorship of the final portion entirely carried out, by a pupil of the last editor, thus realizing by modern analogy the *guru-paramparā*, or due "succession" of teacher and duly authorized pupil, existing in the old Vedic schools.

Prof. Cowell rightly insists in his preface to vol. v. on the importance to criticism of the possession of a reproduction of the traditional interpretation of the *Veda*, and we may add that a considerable number of even well-instructed students seem to ignore or be unaware of their real indebtedness to *Sāyana*. One often reads of "solar myths" and the like in Vedic criticism, written as if under the impression that the interpretation from the powers of nature of the figurative language of the hymns originated in modern Oxford rather than ancient or mediæval India. In a point of interpretation of the *Rigveda* we had ourselves (*Athen.*, No. 3136, December 3rd, 1887) recently occasion to note that so promising a scholar as the late Mr. H. W. Wallis gave an explanation really due to *Sāyana* on the authority of Prof. Ludwig, and to this or a similar case Mr. Webster refers in his preface to vol. vi. This being so, it would have been acceptable if the editors had given even oftener than they have done in their notes the points of difference between Wilson's interpretation and that of the great exponent of ancient tradition, whom a contemporary critic has amusingly described as "a scholiast or commentator named *Sāyana*." The task of completing the literary work of another must generally be an ungrateful one (though this is not the first time Prof. Cowell, with characteristic unselfishness, has engaged in it), and in the present instance this must have been intensified by the extraordinary literary style into which Wilson thought fit to translate the hymns.

The hand that so deftly wrought in that now too much neglected book 'The Theatre of the Hindus' seems here to have quite lost its cunning, and we may safely say that a lecturer on translating the Vedas after the manner of Matthew Arnold on Homer might well take Wilson's English as an example of what a rendering of these hymns should not be. Gifted as was the late Boden Professor as a Sanskritist, and successful as a translator of the later literature, he seems to have been possessed by an erroneous

notion that the archaic simplicity and at times even the seer-like dignity to be found in the hymns was naturally rendered not by Biblical English, but by a high-flown diction more than Johnsonian. As a matter of taste one may wonder why the Soma-juice must be always "effused" and never "poured out"; but when we come to a passage like *Rigveda*, X. xiv. 1 (vol. vi. p. 31), where Yama, the Indian Pluto, is called "the aggregation of mankind," the use of the Latin-derived word becomes misleading, as the original (*sangamanam*) has nothing to do with an "aggregate," but simply conveys the "gathering together" of erring mortals. In the same hymn, verse 8, Wilson's deviation from *Sāyana* in the word *ishta*, "wishes," might have been stated in the note.

To speak of the *Rigveda* itself the present is hardly the place. We may, however, reproduce Wilson's version of one short hymn (X. clxviii.) addressed to *Vāyu*, the god of the wind (*vāta*), both as a favourable specimen of the translation and of early Aryan nature-worship:—

"1. I proclaim the greatness of the impetuous *Vāyu*; his voice spreads thundering around; he moves along sweeping the sky, tinting purple the quarters of the horizon, he advances, raising the dust of the earth. 2. Solid masses advance to meet the wind; the masses come to him as to battle; associated with them and in the same car the divinity proceeds, the sovereign of all this world. 3. Traversing the firmament by its paths, *Vāyu* rests not for a single day; the friend of the waters, the first-born, the utterer of truth—where has he been generated, whence was he manifested? 4. The soul of the gods, the germ of the world, this divinity moves according to his pleasure; his voices are heard, his form is not seen; let us worship that *Vāta* with oblations."

The first part of verse 2 is unsatisfactory. Wilson has deserted *Sāyana* in his text, and not represented him fully in his note. But the commentator's general notion (about the exact meaning of *vishtās*, rendered "masses," he was probably as much at a loss as the moderns appear to be) is that fixed masses, even such as mountains, seem to bend before the hurricane; other masses like trees and thickets really bend before the wind-god, and thus meet him as amorous women meet the embraces of a lover. Surely this was *Sāyana's* real thought, though perhaps he somewhat veiled his meaning. There is no real authority for rendering *Sāyana's kāmīnyah* by "timid women," as Wilson does in his optional rendering, and none at all for *yoshāh*, the word of the text, in this sense.

It may seem somewhat ungracious thus to point out the defects of a posthumous work of a really distinguished man, but Oriental literature has suffered so much in public estimation from the poverty in many cases of its English presentment that it has seemed a matter of duty to add here a further word of caution beyond that contained in Mr. Webster's pithy and judicious preface on the question of style. At any rate, no admirer of the late professor will have reason to complain of the admirable care with which the work has been edited. So excellent, indeed, is this part of the book that for once one could wish to have more of the editors, and less of the edited; or, better still, that Messrs. Cowell and Webster had themselves undertaken

the translation of this or some other Sanskrit work. We trust that we may yet see this last hope realized.

The Earlier Life and the Chief Earlier Works of Daniel Defoe. Edited by Henry Morley, LL.D. (Routledge & Sons.)

THERE is little exception to be taken to the editor's selection of Defoe's works in the new volume of the "Carisbrooke Library." It contains some of the most interesting and best known of the seventy or eighty publications of Defoe which had appeared up to the end of 1705, and the 'Relation of Mrs. Veal's Apparition,' published in the following year. We should be glad if space could have been found for the account of the famous storm in 1703; and bibliographers may perhaps complain that as facsimiles are given of the title-pages of the 'Essay on Projects' and of other pamphlets, there was no reason to omit that of the 'Shortest Way with the Dissenters,' a work of which the first and only separate edition is now rarely to be met with. These omissions are of no great consequence; but there are more serious faults in the 'Earlier Life of Daniel Defoe' which the editor has contributed to the volume. Mr. Morley, though he speaks in terms of praise of Mr. Lee's work on Defoe, can hardly have appreciated its contents; and he appears to be unacquainted with Mr. Leslie Stephen's excellent monograph in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

On the polemical subjects discussed in this biography Mr. Morley writes with great moderation, though with a manifest bias of which we make no complaint; but he is too anxious to smooth over the apparent inconsistencies of Defoe's writings on matters relating to religion, and he ignores the strong feeling which these raised among Defoe's Nonconformist brethren. Scarcely any allusion is made to the bitter offence which Defoe gave to his co-religionists by his attack on occasional nonconformity in 1698, by the 'Shortest Way with the Dissenters' in 1702, and by other pamphlets, which the Nonconformists must have considered not only as insulting, but as highly prejudicial to their interests. Mr. Morley is too wise to represent Defoe himself as a martyr to Dissent, but the wrongs and tribulations of the Dissenters are discussed at unnecessary length. The first chapter of the 'Earlier Life' describes Defoe's career from 1661 to 1689. It consists of eight pages, and four of these are devoted to a list of seventeenth century enactments against Nonconformists, and a memoir of the well-known Presbyterian minister the Rev. Samuel Annesley. No one in the present time would deny that these penal acts were a disgrace to our statute book, or that Dr. Annesley, the spiritual instructor of Defoe's early life, the father-in-law of John Dunton (Mr. Morley does not mention this latter circumstance), and the grandfather of John Wesley, was treated by the Government with harshness and ingratitude. But the notice of Dr. Annesley and the persecutions of his brethren take up too much space in a short sketch of Defoe intended for the general public.

The narrative portion of the 'Earlier Life' is written in Mr. Morley's usual

pleasant manner; but even here the work is not entirely satisfactory. Several of the incidents recorded as undoubted facts rest on no better authority than a casual allusion in Defoe's own writings. Of course we find Defoe's story of his grandfather farming his own estate in Northamptonshire, and keeping a pack of hounds. The elder Daniel Foe is generally supposed to have been a small yeoman, and it is possible that he might be identified with a Capt. Vaux whose name we have seen in the lists of the Royalist officers during the great Civil War. Further on Mr. Morley informs us with perfect solemnity that Defoe was able "to write as well as read Latin, to read Greek, to speak French fluently, and to translate and speak Italian and Spanish. He obtained also some knowledge of Dutch." For this statement there may be independent authority of which we are unaware, but until it is produced we shall remain doubtful of Defoe's linguistic attainments, of which, moreover, his writings contain little internal evidence. It is true that he challenged Tutchin "to translate with him any Latin, French, or Italian author, and after that to retranslate them crosswise for twenty pounds each book"; but Defoe knew that he was pretty safe in making such an offer, and the challenge was about as futile as Blondin's when he offered to jump off the Monument against any man in England. We are, again, inclined to be sceptical when we read that in 1685 "he [Defoe] rode west to join the force of James, Duke of Monmouth." We know of no proofs beyond his own word that Defoe took an active part in that unfortunate rising, and we entirely agree with one of his biographers, Mr. Chadwick, that such a proceeding was highly improbable.

Defoe had many great qualities. In his commercial affairs he showed unusual integrity; he gave many proofs of high courage; his intellect was versatile and singularly clear and comprehensive; his mind was open and impartial; he was at heart an ardent advocate of freedom and liberty of conscience; on many subjects his views were in advance of those of his contemporaries; but there are passages in his career which cannot be considered without regret. He was doubtless placed in circumstances of great difficulty, and according to his own admission he allowed himself "to bow in the House of Rimmon," and to be mixed up in journalistic affairs with persons whom "his soul abhorred."

During the latter part of William's life Defoe had rendered literary assistance to the Government, and he was, according to his own admission, rewarded by the king beyond his "capacity of deserving." In the reign of Queen Anne, after his release from prison through the intervention of Harley in August, 1704, Defoe was employed by that statesman in "several honourable though secret services"; and we learn from his first letter to Lord Halifax (quoted by Mr. Lee from the British Museum MSS.), in 1705, that he was receiving "Dictates" as to his articles in the *Review*; and in another letter to the same nobleman he acknowledges the receipt of an "Exceeding Bounty" from a "yet Unknown Benefactor." It is just possible that up to that time there may have been nothing dishonourable in his conduct, but his connexion

with the Government, whether compromising or not, is entirely ignored in the memoir before us.

The Nonconformists are naturally proud of Defoe, and are willing to forget certain disagreeable incidents in his career. Up to a certain point this is harmless enough, but it is in vain for a biographer to ignore facts which are a mere commonplace of literature. A curious instance of this desire to consider Defoe as a faultless character occurred last year at a trial relating to the "Defoe Presbyterian Church" at Tooting. In the course of the proceedings counsel read to the Court a document, dated December 11th, 1881, which contained the following passage, "That the church [at Tooting] was founded about the period of the Revolution by Daniel Defoe, the celebrated Presbyterian journalist, patriot, politician, and author of the 'Memoirs of the Church of Scotland from the Reformation to the Union.'" The presiding judge asked if that was a complete list of Defoe's works; and counsel was obliged to confess that the author of the 'Memoirs of the Church of Scotland' had written other works of which some were not so edifying as that mentioned.

Some of the shortcomings of Mr. Morley's writings may probably be accounted for by the brief time he allows himself for their preparation. What excellent work he is capable of doing is shown in this memoir by his description of the origin and causes of the war of the Spanish succession. The account of this episode, though short, is admirably lucid and complete, and if the other portions of the biography were equally well done it would be a most valuable production. As it is, the 'Earlier Life of Daniel Defoe,' notwithstanding the attractions of its literary style, can, we fear, be considered neither a useful guide for students nor an important addition to the literature of the subject.

Les Abus dans la Marine: Lettres adressées au 'Temps.' Par Paul Bourde. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

LONG ago we used as a nation to believe with childlike faith that Britannia ruled the waves; and that though other nations—the French more particularly—might excel us in some points (in dancing, perhaps, or fiddling, or eating frogs), in navigation, in seamanship, and in the maintenance of a navy we were unequalled. "Hæ tibi erunt artes" was the charter of our existence and of our greatness. Latterly, however, there have not been wanting those who have impressed on us with painful iteration that "they manage these things better in France"; that our naval strength is non-existent; that our weakness is appalling; that we have neither ships nor guns, and that we no longer know how to make the one or build the other; that our administration is parsimonious where it ought to be lavish, and extravagant where it ought to be economical; and that whether the naval estimates are large or small the country gets very indifferent value for its money. It is pleasant to picture the perturbation of mind with which writers or speakers of this class will read M. Bourde's little volume, which through 287 pages asserts, contends, and

proves not only that they do *not* manage these things better in France, but that they manage them a great deal worse; that the French navy is not only relatively, but absolutely more costly than the English; that its money is recklessly wasted; that it is eaten up by officialism; that its ships are not built, or that when, after extreme delay, they are built, they are far from satisfying either the official estimate or the public expectation. This, M. Bourde maintains, has been the rule, at least since iron ship building came into vogue; but, not to go back too far, he begins with the report on the naval estimates—"le budget de la marine"—for 1879. "In that year," he says,

"France had at sea 89 ships of an aggregate displacement of 170,000 tons; England had 130, with a displacement of 255,000; the French fleet was thus as nearly as possible two-thirds of the English; but in all the details of maintenance, the expenditure of the weaker fleet was larger than that of the stronger. In ships' stores alone the French fleet cost 8,560,000 francs as against the English 3,200,000."

This is a broad and unsupported statement which it is impossible either to verify or to contradict without a clearer knowledge of what the author includes under the rather vague expression "*rien qu'en matières*," and also of the particular circumstances which ruled the expenditure. When he comes to more exact details it is easier to follow him. He says:—

"Whilst in England 1,256 clerks were sufficient for the administration, the accounts, and the control, including the Admiralty itself, in France, without counting the central administration, there were no fewer than 2,406. In England the dockyards were safely guarded by 309 police, who were also firemen; in France 1,930, or six times the number, were employed. In the English dockyards 16,000 workmen were found to be sufficient; in France, with a fleet less by two-fifths than the English, the complaints were incessant that 21,000 could not do the work. The number of combatants was overshadowed by the number of accessories: there were 38,000 men on shore for 39,000 on board ship, and 3,000 officials as against 1,800 officers. It follows, of course, that the money devoured by this parasitical growth is not available for construction. And not only that; in England the policy has been to diminish the number of establishments, in France the number has been kept up as it was in the old days of sailing ships, increased by the engine factories; and the expense of five dockyards, viz., Toulon, Rochefort, Lorient, Brest, and Cherbourg, and two factories, Indret and Guérgny, is enormous. In England the value of the machinery, stores, and buildings—of the dockyard plant—was estimated at 400,000,000 francs, and of the fleet at 800,000,000. In France this was reversed; the plant was valued at 800,000,000, and the fleet at 400,000,000."

All this is, we believe, a fairly correct statement of the case; but M. Bourde seems, while examining the arithmetic of his facts, to lose sight of the inner meaning of them. Not only now, but from the earliest ages, the English navy has been accustomed to rely largely on the private industry of the country; in France the navy has rested on the Government. The English fleet which conquered at Sluys consisted mainly, if not entirely, of private ships; the French fleet which, forty years afterwards, harried our coasts sprang from the Government arsenals. So through last century: a very great propor-

tion of our ships of the line was turned off the private slips in Southampton Water or the Thames. Of eighty 74-gun ships named by Charnock as added to the navy between 1775 and 1800, thirteen were captured from the enemy, twenty-two were built in Government yards, and forty-five on private slips. The same policy, which for some unaccountable reason was allowed to fall into comparative disuse, is now again fully followed; and for the last few years a large and probably an increasing number of our capital ships has been and is being built in private yards. In France this has not been the case; for one reason, perhaps, that private yards on any commensurate scale have been non-existent. Nor can it be otherwise so long as the private tonnage in France is so limited. Government contracts are a valuable support to the shipbuilding industry, but it is the merchant service which calls it into being and on which it must be mainly dependent. The same may be said of the more modern demand for marine engines. When the factories of Indret and Guérigny were originally started, there was not in France, we believe, any workshop capable of turning out the engines required by the Government. In recent years the industry has received a large development, and there are now several private yards and factories which might well prove, in time of need, extremely valuable as supplemental to the national establishments; but they do not seem as yet to have won the full confidence of the Government, which continues to rely almost solely on its own yards and workshops, and to insist on keeping them up on a scale that may be equal to any possible demands. It is this essential difference between the countries, from a maritime point of view, which makes—and, so long as France aims at being a great naval power, must continue to make—the French expenditure, in some departments, enormously greater than the English. M. Bourde, however, points out other sources of this greater expenditure which cannot be thus explained, and which appear surprising.

Some four or five years ago great complaints were made in England of the waste of money caused by the undue length of time spent in building a ship of war and by the consequent changes in her design. This was especially one of those things which they managed better in France. There certainly was at the time, in England, ground for complaint; but it has been done away with, and our most recent ironclads—the *Victoria*, for instance, or the *Nile*, or the *Trafalgar*—have been built and launched within two years from their being laid down. M. Bourde contrasts by name the English *Nile*, begun at Pembroke in April, 1886, and launched in March, 1888, with the French *Magenta*, begun at Toulon in 1880, and not yet launched; or with the *Marceau*, building in a private yard, ordered in December, 1880, and completed to 73-100ths by January 1st, 1889. He gives also an interesting and instructive account of the *Brennus*, which is one of the ships which weighed so heavily against us in the pessimistic comparisons of five years ago:—

"In 1882 the naval administration laid down at Lorient a first-class armoured ship, to be called the *Brennus*. In the following four years 745,730 francs were spent on this ship and

4-100ths of her had been built. Why an ironclad should be laid down to be built at the rate of 4-100ths in four years does not appear: it was not in the interest of the fleet, for the ship was not built; nor in the interest of the dockyard, for she was not worked at. Admiral Aube, being a disbeliever in armoured ships, put a total stop to her progress. M. Barbey ordered it to be resumed. Then this difficulty presented itself: in six years the design had become obsolete; should it be stuck to in order not to lose the 745,730 francs, or should the 745,730 francs be sacrificed, and the vessel started anew? This last was the course followed as clearly the most prudent; but the 745,730 francs were lost."

Here is another striking case which M. Bourde adduces:—

"In 1882 the administration ordered the simultaneous construction of four armoured gun-vessels of a new type: the *Achéron*, *Cocyte*, *Styx*, and *Phlééton*. The *Achéron* was the first ready for trial, and was found to be a bad sea boat; the others were, therefore, partly pulled to pieces in order to rebuild them. These vessels might have been finished off in eighteen months; they have now been on hand for six years, during which time this pulling to pieces and rebuilding have been going on in order to correct the initial blunders, and the cost has been increased out of all proportion. The original estimate for each hull was 1,600,000 francs; the actual cost has mounted to 3,613,000 francs, or a supplement of 6,000,000 francs totally lost; that is to say, the value of one of those cruisers which we are in such want of."

Here is another instance:—

"Between June, 1885, and February, 1886, without having made any sufficient trial, the administration gave out contracts to five private companies for fifty-one torpedo boats, to be built according to a design which had just then caught their fancy. By the stipulations these boats were to be built after the given design, and to have a speed of twenty knots. The companies carried out the design, but the boats on their trial did not go twenty knots. Who is responsible? The companies say, 'We have carried out the design.' The administration replies, 'But you were to give them a speed of twenty knots.' Judgment is still pending; but meanwhile more than 8,500,000 francs have been inconsiderately staked."

The wild dreams of Admiral Aube and M. Gabriel Charner were mainly responsible for this fiasco; and from such, at any rate, we in England are preserved by the *vis inertia* of the Admiralty, the constitution of which has often been severely criticized. It is certainly not an ideal administration, but it is, at any rate, more safe, more trustworthy, and more economical than one conducted by a man of whims and crotchets, egged on by a clever, but inexperienced pamphleteer.

But the great bulk of M. Bourde's criticisms refer to minute details, into which it is impossible here to follow him. That he has laid his finger on gross abuses in the French system may be frankly admitted; and, highly as we have been accustomed to think of French powers of organization, we may accept his proof that in many instances the result compares unfavourably with that obtained in England. In others, needless now to examine, the comparison might certainly be reversed. But, in fact, we are each better situated for detecting our own weak points. We in England take every possible pains to instruct our neighbours of our shortcomings; they, as a rule, are more reticent, and on that account

have, perhaps, been often credited with a degree of perfection which they have not attained. But to one thing, ignored alike by our home critics and by M. Bourde, we may call attention: it is not possible to conduct the affairs of a great navy on what they are fond of describing as "sound commercial principles." To these the organization of a navy is in its essence antagonistic. Ships of war are built and armed and equipped not so much with a view to their being used as in the hope that they may never be used; and the realization of that hope must depend largely on the extent and quality of an armament got together and maintained at a cost which defies the considerations of commercial economy.

Bench and Bar: Reminiscences of One of the Last of an Ancient Race. By Mr. Serjeant Robinson. (Hurst & Blackett.)

SERGEANT ROBINSON'S book is a capital specimen of the lighter sort of memoirs. It professes neither to serve as an aid to the historian nor to be a self-conscious piece of art; it is merely what many more pretentious works affect to be, a record of events and incidents, which has been written chiefly as an amusement to the author. For the rest, the book practically reviews itself. Experience of the world, natural good taste, a cheerful disposition, and a nice sense of humour have furnished the writer with all that is wanted to make an entertaining volume. He has known exactly what to avoid, and a good memory and keen perception have enabled him to give some excellent new stories, and to tell them well. Writing in his seventy-eighth year, he is still by no means too anxious to prove that perfection must be looked for in the past; and his apology for his book, so gracefully made, both at its commencement and its close, like all good apologies, makes itself seem unnecessary. In the same way it is hoped an apology may be safely made to the author for quoting freely from his pages. He gives an amusing account of the process of admission to one of the inns of court in his younger days. The examination was a mere form, and the examiner was indifferent to the answer, if any, that might be made.

"I believe the examination now is just a trifle nearer the real thing, but I never yet heard of any man being plucked in this preliminary 'little-go.' If I had, I should expect the next intelligence I got of him would date from an idiot asylum."

It was necessary to enter into a bond with two sureties for obedience to the rules of the inn and attendance at church;

"but it was never understood that they could observe the rules of the inn for you, or even that they could go to church for you when you were profligate enough to stay away."

Serjeant Robinson's anecdotes must be taken at random. His recollections of Samuel Warren are almost all worth quoting, and so is his quaint excuse for recording them: "I am persuaded that he would have much preferred that his weaknesses should be openly paraded than that his name should be altogether omitted from my record of the Bar." One well-known instance may serve as a sample. Warren was fond of boasting of his intimacy with members of

the peerage, and one day, in the presence of the late Lord Chelmsford, he remarked

"that while dining lately at the Duke of Leeds', he was surprised at finding that no fish of any kind was served. 'That is easily accounted for,' said Thesiger; 'they had probably eaten it all upstairs.'"

Of "Jack Adams," the first paid assistant judge of the Middlesex Sessions, the author relates that in a case of nuisance the judge summed up at portentous length, giving an elaborate definition of the offence and the various elements that were required in proof of it, and concluded by expressing a hope that the jury had understood the points he had submitted to them. "Oh, yes, my lord," said the foreman; "we are all agreed that we never knew before what a nuisance was, until we heard your lordship's summing-up." But Adams could at times have the best of the joke. A barrister who had been annoyed by comments from the Bench enlarged to the jury upon their ancient rights, that they were the palladium of British liberty, one of the great institutions of the country, and that they had come in with William the Conqueror.

"Adams, at the conclusion of his summing-up, said, 'Gentlemen, you will want to retire to consider your verdict, and, as it seems you came in with the Conqueror, you may now go out with the beadle.'"

Serjeant Murphy, who died before Serjeant Robinson took the coif, was the author of some excellent *bons mots*. When Madame Soyer died the famous chef asked Murphy for an epitaph. She had been a lady of an arrogant temper, "and it was generally rumoured that the poor cook had rather a warmer time of it at home than he had in the club kitchen." Murphy's suggestion for an epitaph was "Soyer tranquille." A physician who was thinking of calling out some one who had insulted him came to consult Murphy about the matter. "Take my advice," Murphy said,

"and instead of calling him out, get him to call you in, and have your revenge that way, it will be much more secure and certain."

Some rich specimens of eccentric logic are recorded in the sentences pronounced by Serjeant Arabin, who was a Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court:—

"In sentencing a prisoner who has been convicted of stealing property from his employer, he thus addressed him: 'Prisoner at the Bar, if ever there was a clearer case than this of a man robbing his master, this case is that case.' Again, he had to pass judgment on a middle-aged man, who had been tried and convicted upon two or three indictments, and had then pleaded guilty to more. Arabin said, 'Prisoner at the Bar, you have been found guilty on several indictments, and it is in my power to subject you to transportation for a period very considerably beyond the term of your natural life; but the Court, in its mercy, will not go so far as it lawfully might go, and the sentence is that you be transported for two periods of seven years each.'.....It is further recorded of Arabin that in sentencing a man to a comparatively light punishment, he used these words: 'Prisoner at the Bar, there are mitigating circumstances in this case that induce me to take a lenient view of it; and I will therefore give you a chance of redeeming a character that you have irretrievably lost.' Again, he once said to a witness: 'My good man, don't go gabbling on so. Hold your tongue and answer the question that is put to you.'"

Of the gaiety which pervades Serjeant Robinson's amusing reminiscences a fair sample has been given. It is, indeed, merely a sample. There are plenty more stories of well-known people—of Maule, of Ballantine, of Sir John Karslake, and something new has been found to be said even about Lord Westbury. The writer's tributes to the solid merits of his contemporaries are always hearty and in good taste, and he has much that is interesting to say of them. In the matter of the sale of Serjeants' Inn some exception must be taken to his arguments. The serjeants took the opinion of Southgate and Joshua Williams, but the opinion of any other lawyers would have done quite as well. They acted upon the best opinion and set the worst example possible. There could be no doubt about their legal rights. But for an ancient voluntary society, a large number of its members being judges, to stand upon its legal rights was much to be regretted; and that the society could boast that its members did not pocket the proceeds of the sale showed a singular inability to distinguish between what is lawful and what is expedient.

Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries: an Attempt to illustrate the History of their Suppression. By Francis Aidan Gasquet, Monk of the Order of St. Benedict. 2 vols. (Hodges.)

(Second Notice.)

EVEN before the Act for the suppression of the smaller monasteries Cromwell's visitors had dissolved, or rather caused the surrender of, a little cluster of religious houses in and about Dover, in which they professed to have discovered evidences of flagrant immorality. Among these was the Abbey of Langdon, upon which Layton says that he came by surprise, setting men to watch the doors, and entering with a pole-axe for fear of the abbot, whom he understood to be a "dangerous, desperate, and hardy knave." Layton took the abbot prisoner and carried him off to Canterbury. One of the men set to watch the doors caught a woman running away, and Layton himself professed to have found a woman's dress in the abbot's chest. Mr. Gasquet seems to think he has disposed of this story completely because, apart from the suspicious character of Layton's testimony, and the fact that he made no allusion to it in writing about the abbot next day from Canterbury, but reviled him otherwise as "the drunkenest knave living," the monastery was surrendered a fortnight later to three royal commissioners, who recommended the abbot for a pension until he should receive a "fitting ecclesiastical benefice." Now, whatever may be the truth about the alleged discovery of a female dress, there seems no doubt that a woman was caught running away, as Layton says he sent her under her captor's charge to Dover, to be set "in some cage or prison for eight days." This, at least, reflects upon the discipline which prevailed in the house, and surely it is not inconceivable that Henry's officers may have pensioned an immoral man if he was found likely to do good service to the king in future. However incredible the sweeping charges brought by the royal visitors may be when regarded as a whole, we may well believe that in cases like this they occasionally hit a real blot.

But of the popularity of the abbeys generally and of the extreme unpopularity of the Act of Suppression there is no doubt at all. This comes out clearly in the story of the great rebellion in the North—for we may speak of the whole as one movement though it consisted of a series of different risings—of which Mr. Gasquet gives a very succinct account at the beginning of his second volume. When it broke out first in Lincolnshire, Dr. Legh had to fly for his life, and the insurgents, not finding him, hanged his cook. The suppression of abbeys received a check for a time in the north of England, and in several instances the monks were restored to their houses. In the case of Hexham they actually took up arms themselves to resist the commissioners before the general rising. But Hexham had a special reason to protest, as the king had given the canons a confirmation of their liberties; and they naturally held that it was "not for the king's honour to give forth one seal contrary to another." The commissioners were fairly driven away even before the rebellion had broken out, and the canons kept the house until after its suppression, when the prior, probably a Crown nominee, was pensioned and most of his brethren hanged. But as to "the king's honour," it became quite accustomed in a year or two to the revocation of solemn grants. For at this first suppression no fewer than fifty-two houses were exempted from the operation of the Act, or re-founded "in perpetuity" by the king by special patents to each, dearly enough paid for in most cases, and thus enjoyed a new lease of life for just two or barely three years longer, when they, too, were swept away finally in the general dissolution.

On this point Mr. Gasquet remarks rather significantly that several of these monasteries thus re-established for a time were among those badly defamed in the "Comperla." Great intercession was made for many other houses; but apparently those which received such favours were the houses which paid either the king or his officers most highly for the privilege; and we may judge by the case of the convent of Stixwold that the sums paid to the king's officers were sometimes far in excess of what went to the royal treasury. What became, we should like to know, of that 900 marks fine paid by the nuns of Stixwold for permission to continue, with 150*l.* for firstfruits besides? The priory evidently had paid, or hoped to pay, these sums, but pleaded hard to be excused from a further contribution of 34*l.* a year, while the treasurer of the Augmentation Office acknowledged to have received only 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the house. Robbery was a game that a king might play at, but there were plenty of minor rogues fortified by royal authority to better the example.

By the suppression even of these minor monasteries property to the annual value of nearly 30,000*l.* (a sum worth ten times as much at the present day) was taken into the king's hands; while the spoils of money, plate, and jewels, lead, bells, and even building materials yielded certainly much more (but not to the royal treasury) than the 100,000*l.* at which they were estimated. As for the multitude of monks and nuns turned adrift, the imperial ambassador speaks of it as a lamentable thing even at

a time when the work could not have been half completed. And it was probably no exaggerated estimate which he reports that, when persons dependent on the monasteries were taken into consideration as well as the monks and nuns themselves, over 20,000 persons were thus made homeless wanderers, who knew not where to find the means of living.

A few of these monks and nuns were, no doubt, pensioned, especially those who consented readily to change their habits, and could not well be otherwise disposed of. For the credit of humanity it is also a satisfaction to know that pensions were granted in several cases to infirm and aged brethren and sisters. But even these seem to have been disposed of otherwise when they could be quartered on their friends. And wherever there was anything like resistance to the king's will, or a case of constructive treason could be made out against the head of a religious house, even though none of the other brethren was involved in the charge, a new method was put in force of bringing monastic property into the king's hands. Dissolution by Act of Parliament had, at least, the semblance of legality. Dissolution by attainder was a new and manifest injustice, which punished a whole community for the offence of a single member.

But we cannot afford to dwell upon all the manifold forms of tyranny exposed in these volumes. After the dissolution of the smaller monasteries and the suppression of one or two larger houses by attainder, mainly in consequence of the Northern Rebellion, there was a pause in the proceedings, or at least comparative tranquillity, for about a couple of years. Then the remaining monasteries surrendered one by one in consequence of the pressure put upon them, or were confiscated by attainder, after what kind of legal process against the abbot it is often extremely difficult to say. Abbots who had signed the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy, who had borne the fairest character before the world, and of whose offence there is scarcely any record whatever, were by a summary process tried, convicted, and hanged, like Whiting, Abbot of Glastonbury, in the neighbourhood of their own monasteries. Of Abbot Whiting even the visitor Layton had reported favourably until he was reprimanded for so doing by Cromwell, on which he at once apologized for his mistake, and confessed that the abbot "appeared not, neither then nor now, to have known God nor his prince, nor any part of a good Christian man's religion." To think of one of Cromwell's visitors bestowing praise where blame was the thing expected!

One of the most touching stories is that of Robert Hobbes, Abbot of Woburn, a man who had no mind to be a martyr, but was anxious to do his duty if he could with safety to himself, and vainly sought to persuade himself that some mode might be found by which he and his brethren might pass unscathed through a time of fiery trial. In the days before the monasteries generally were threatened, when as yet the spirit of persecution had found victims only in More and Fisher and a few Carthusians, the abbot called his monks together, and said to them:

"Brethren, this is a perilous time. Such a scourge was never heard since Christ's Passion.

Ye hear how good men do suffer death. Brethren, this is undoubted for our offences.....Therefore, good Christian brethren, for the reverence of God, every one of you devoutly pray and say this psalm, *Deus venerunt gentes*, through, and say this versicle, *Excursat Deus et dissipentur inimici*—this foressaid psalm to be said every Friday immediately after the litany, prostrate, when ye lie before the high altar, and undoubtedly God will cease this extreme storm."

Then came the Act for the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, and the abbot exhorted them to sing every day after lauds *Salvator mundi, salva nos omnes*—which "we murmured at," said some of his recalcitrant brethren in their depositions afterwards in order to show their loyalty to the king,

"and so we did omit it divers times; for which the abbot came unto the chapter and did in manner rebuke us, and said we were bound to obey his commands by our profession. And so he did command us to sing it again with versicles: *Excursat Deus*, &c., and enjoined us to say at every mass that every priest did sing a collect: *Deus qui contritorum*, &c. And he said if we did thus with good and pure devotion, God would handle the matter so that it should be to the comfort of all England, and to show us mercy as he showed unto the children of Israel. And surely, brethren, he said, there will come over us a good man that will re-edify these monasteries again that are now suppressed, 'quia potens est Deus de lapidibus istis suscitare filios Abraham.'"

In this eagerly cherished hope that it was but a passing tyranny they had to meet the abbot gave up all his bulls from Rome at the royal visitation to Dr. Petre, and erased the Pope's name out of their calendars and service books, but took care to have the bulls carefully transcribed beforehand in order that when the quarrel between the king and the Pope was settled he might be able to claim his old privileges once more. Unhappily within the monastery were some of the "new world," who won favour of Cromwell by informing against their head and others of their brethren, and he was obliged to make a full confession of this attempt to evade the royal injunctions, as well as of a good many other things still more indicative of disaffection. He had, in fact, likened Henry to Nebuchadnezzar who took away the sacred vessels of the Temple. He admitted that he had always looked upon royal supremacy as a usurpation, and had "stood stiffly" in maintaining the authority of "the Bishop of Rome." He had found fault with the new English translation of the Bible as "not well interpreted in many places," and he had said he wished himself to have died with More and Fisher and the Carthusians "for holding with the Pope." But while making the most ample confession in these matters he admits that he may have been mistaken after all, and humbly prays for the king's pardon. The prayer met with no response, and he was hanged before the gate of his monastery.

The story of the suppression of the friars differs materially in many respects from that of the dissolution of the monasteries. Here, for one thing, the spoils were not so abundant. In some of the orders, though the inmates were bound to poverty, their buildings were fine, and their plate and vestments rich. But on the whole even these did not offer an amount of booty to compare with that of the rich monasteries, and they were not dealt with in the same way. They were not even included in the Act for the sup-

pression of the smaller monasteries, whose revenues did not amount to 200*l.* a year each. For in the first place, possessing no landed property at all, they had always got leave to manage their own affairs without the interference of the Crown in their elections, and, secondly, they were so highly popular and influential that it would probably have been dangerous to deal with them all at once by measures of a most sweeping character.

But their very popularity stood in the king's way. It was in vain that Dr. Curwin was put in the pulpit by the king to destroy the effect of Friar Peto's sermon, when Friar Elstow followed and denounced both Dr. Curwin's preaching and the king's own morality next Sunday. It was clear that among the Observant Order, at least, there were men quite willing to risk their necks in order to speak the truth and do their duty. The Observant Order was therefore suppressed before all the others. If they were fearless they were comparatively few, and as the royal visitors sent to them could "bring them to no better frame" than that they meant to abide by the rule that they had professed, the king determined on putting them down altogether. The Observants were a stricter branch of the Franciscans or Grey Friars, and had but seven houses in England. The inmates of these were expelled, and, for the most part, imprisoned in other monasteries. Some were mercifully or accidentally allowed to escape abroad. Their houses were delivered over to Augustinian Friars, and Dr. George Browne, an Augustinian and a willing instrument of the king, was made General over all the Mendicant Orders, aided by a worthy colleague, John Hilesey, a Black Friar, who afterwards succeeded the martyred Fisher in the see of Rochester.

This was two years before any even of the smaller houses of monks were suppressed. And it seems that, warned by the fate of the Observants, the Dominicans took alarm and fled in large numbers to Ireland, Scotland, and Flanders. A curious letter is preserved from the prior of that order (the Black Friars) at Newcastle, addressed to the convent on his taking flight, in which, after declaring seven causes why he cannot conscientiously conform to the royal supremacy, he confesses that he has not the courage to remain and be a martyr, and therefore desires them to elect another prior.

Four years later, one Observant Friar emerges from obscurity and passes to the stake, having doubtless been imprisoned in the interval. This was the celebrated Friar Forest, at whose burning Latimer preached a very shameful sermon. Mr. Gasquet is just a trifle too eager to repel the charge of duplicity against this friar so as to make him a martyr of the most heroic order. The imputation, no doubt, comes from a prejudiced source—that is to say, Hall's chronicle, a painstaking and accurate work in the main, but still largely tinged with Puritanism. But Hall, though evidently anxious to fix upon a genuine martyr an imputation of jesuitical dishonesty, only shows that he was guilty of a little human weakness. Forest, there seems no reason to doubt, had taken the oath of supremacy at one time. Even if Hall had not said so we might have inferred as much from the fact that he was allowed to hear

confessions; for it was the substance of his communications with his penitents that brought him into trouble. Some of these betrayed his secret exhortations, and said that he had told them the king was not really supreme head of the Church. On this he was examined and confessed the fact. Then being further interrogated why he had taken the oath of supremacy to the king, he replied that he had done it with his outward man, "but his inward man never consented thereto." Does not this simply mean that he took a false oath under terror, and atoned for it afterwards by a noble constancy at the stake? The fact, if it be one, ought not to weaken our sympathy, and we cannot agree with Mr. Gasquet that there is anything in the depositions against him which goes to disprove it. Nay, more, thanks to Mr. Gasquet's own researches, we can almost certainly show that it is true; for a document which he quotes in his second volume, and which he evidently had not seen when he wrote about Friar Forest in the first, seems to prove that Hall's statement about him was absolutely correct. This paper, no doubt, is but a party pamphlet, and full allowance ought to be made for its bias; but it shows, at least, that the imputation against Forest had stuck, and was dwelt upon in that day as a thing sufficiently notorious. "I cannot but think the contrary," the writer says, "but the old Bishop of London [Stokesley], when he was on live, used the pretty medicine that his fellow, Friar Forest, was wont to use, and to work with an inward man and an outward man—that is to say, to speak one thing with their mouth, and then another thing with their hearts." Friar Forest evidently was not a man of stronger nerve than the apostle St. Peter, and it was a mistake on Mr. Gasquet's part to attempt to prove that he was so.

But the friars generally only surrendered their houses in the year 1538, a few months after Forest suffered. That they surrendered under pressure, like the monks, it is needless to say. A form of surrender was in most, if not in all cases, prepared for them beforehand, and the same form was subscribed or accepted by very different houses. They were miserably poor, and in many cases deeply in debt. They were visited one by one by a man like Dr. London or Ingworth, Bishop of Dover, who jesuitically told them that he had not come to suppress them—he had no authority for that—but only to reform them and bind upon them a set of rules which he knew quite well it was practically impossible for them to keep. But first of all the visitor would take care they did not sell their jewels or dispose of any of their property by leases; and before anything else was done he took possession of the common seal of the convent, without which they were helpless. The effect was distinctly anticipated by the Bishop of Dover himself when he wrote: "I think before the year is out there shall be very few houses able to live, but they will be glad to give up their houses and provide for themselves otherwise, for there they shall have no living." Evidently a commission to suppress friars' houses was unnecessary when it was so easy to starve them into surrender.

We have by no means exhausted the

subjects of interest on which fresh light is thrown by the volumes before us. But we may say in brief, if what we have already said is not sufficient to show it, that a very important chapter of English history is here treated with a fulness, minuteness, and lucidity which will not be found in previous accounts, and we sincerely congratulate Mr. Gasquet on having made such an important contribution to English historical literature.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Lady Car: the Sequel of a Life. By Mrs. Oliphant. (Longmans & Co.)

To Call Her Mine, &c. By Walter Besant. (Chatto & Windus.)

Hilary St. John. By Mrs. A. Price. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

My Spanish Sailor. By Marshall Saunders. (Ward & Downey.)

Le Disciple. Par Paul Bourget. (Paris, Lemerre.)

Le Songe de l'Amour. Par Paul Meurice. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

Those who have read that tragic book 'The Ladies Lindores' will regret to find that Lady Car, the gentle creature who was handed over, as a bird to the fowler, to the rude grasp of rough Pat Torrance, fails in "the sequel" to find any compensation for her youthful sufferings. In the present book there is no distinct hero, like the old butler in the preem; rather there is a conspicuous absence of heroes, John Erskine, though an honest man, being more than a little commonplace. But Lady Car in her long martyrdom—for it is no less to one so tenderly organized as she—sufficiently rivets the attention and disgusts one with heroes. The ideal hero she made of her old lover Edward Beaumont, to whom she is married after her rude master, the navy's son, leaves her a widow with two black-browed children, was to be a knight errant of the pen and platform, a man who by inspired verbosity was to redress social evils, and hasten the apotheosis of the simple citizen. But Beau has got elderly and lazy. He had brave dreams on that Swiss tour so many years ago, "instead of which" he is quite content to settle down on his wife's large income, and set his well-shaped hands to no work that can possibly be avoided. It is sad, after all her delicate wooing him to exertion, when she finds him in his study immersed in the engagement of painting a coat of arms for a flag intended, not altogether in a friendly spirit, for his stepson Tom Torrance. That carnal youth, who has assimilated all the newfangled insolence and innate brutality of the moneyed lower orders, is in his frankly antagonistic way nearly as sad a disappointment as his gentlemanly stepson. Nor is the daughter much more satisfactory. With twice Tom's brains and sympathy, she is quick to recognize and resent on his behalf her mother's disapproval. Yet Janet has her merits. She has some of her mother's apprehension and a little of her tenderness; and when the prolific author of her literary being has recovered from the shock of the sequel of poor Lady Car's sad life, we hope to hear more of Miss Torrance.

Mr. Besant must have been working hard when he wrote the stories now published

under the title of 'To Call Her Mine, &c.' The pressure put upon a successful novelist is most severe, and in some cases it has a disastrous effect. Mr. Besant's work shows signs of the stress under which it has been produced; but he is so well equipped that he can always fill his pages with interesting matter. With a little more leisure, perhaps, his imagination would be more varied and free, and his best is so good that one wishes he could never be compelled to do anything less than his best. The volume contains three stories. One of them, 'Katharine Regina,' appeared in a separate form about Christmas time, and has already been reviewed in these pages. 'To Call Her Mine' and 'Self or Bearer' are the other two. Both are good stories, full of incident and contrivance, and Mr. Besant, as he is wont, forges the chain of destiny with hearty blows, so that the evil which overtakes the wicked and the happiness which is attained by the good seem thoroughly satisfactory. But much of the interest of Mr. Besant's books lies in what in other books would be called the padding. For one reader who skipped pages in 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' for the sake of the plot, hundreds must have put up with the plot for the sake of the padding. And really in 'To Call Her Mine' the descriptions of Dartmoor are the most enjoyable part of it, although, to be sure, much attention has been paid to the duty of a teller of the shorter sort of stories, which consists to a great extent in breaking up one's pages into many paragraphs and filling a large part of them with conversation. 'Self or Bearer' is full of fun. It is, in brief, the story of a poor doctor who became a viscount and was extremely uncomfortable, and then lost his title and became happy. This is not the gist of the plot, but the fun of it depends upon this incidental contrivance of circumstances. It is not often that so much good reading is to be found in one volume.

Mrs. Price's new story is pleasant and ladylike. If she does not succeed in touching any very profound depths of emotion, her hero and heroine nevertheless pass through really pathetic vicissitudes in a manner which rouses a due meed of sympathy and respect in the reader. The plot offers no bloodcurdling incidents, but is ingeniously contrived, and in the second volume moves well. At first the story has a tendency to drag and to dwell unduly on slight incidents, which may have a relation to the matter in hand, but which should be more lightly touched and rapidly passed over. The hero is a curate, and he is both virtuous and manly. He is not, however, an agreeable person, but perhaps for that very reason may be the more calculated to represent the ideal of masculine qualities to a very young girl, whose own manners are, at the outset at any rate, of a decidedly aggressive character. Bevis, the young lawyer, is certainly a scoundrel of the first water, but his "make-up" is somewhat too clearly marked with villainy from the first. The book ends well, which will gratify everybody, and the last important incident but one may pleasantly surprise most readers.

The strange adventures of a heroine of seventeen summers, who sets sail for England from her indefinite "natal town" in the colonies, are related by herself, always

in the present tense, and with light-hearted though bewildering abruptness. The singular matrimonial alliance contracted by herself and Capt. Focus is no sooner grasped than surprise is paralyzed by her amazing manners and customs. By the time the erring father of the stolen child breaks upon the scene, the reader must feel that as an attempt to justify the ways of Dane or of any one else his retrospective villainy is wholly superfluous. However, all ends well, and both Nanette Fairfax and her husband live happily ever afterwards. Their peace was for a moment threatened (and the reader's destroyed) by a dangerously beautiful young man with "full, distinct, well-proportioned lips," who bestowed a "saucy look" upon Nanette after an unfortunate catastrophe at dinner.

We doubt if any one will be much pleased with M. Bourget's new book, except, indeed, "Gyp," and his other enemies if he has any. The work seems to be intended for a limited public consisting of the professors of moral and mental philosophy in the universities of Western Europe and of the United States; but then we confess to a fear that these gentlemen may, after all, only think M. Bourget's philosophy about equal in value to that of Mr. Mallock. "Gyp" herself can hardly have foreseen when she wrote 'Ohé!... Les Psychologues' that M. Bourget's next book would contain the word "psychologie" even more often than any of his previous works, and that when he left off dissecting women, and took to performing, as in 'Le Disciple,' the same process upon men, he would be even duller than has unfortunately been habitual with him in the last few years. When M. Bourget ceases to write in his own name, and inserts a long composition professing to be by his hero, he ceases for a moment to remind us of British false philosophers and recalls 'Obermann'; but then M. de Senancour had the advantage over M. Bourget of writing for a generation that did not think even 'Adolphe' or 'Delphine' dull. The young man, the supposed author of this composition, himself explains in the course of his written confession of 228 pages, "I cannot expect to make myself intelligible to any one besides the psychologist whose disciple I am." As, then, M. Bourget wrote his book—for the confession forms two-thirds of it—apparently only for the benefit of the philosopher of his own creation to whom the confession is addressed, why did he publish it through M. Lemerre and apparently expect his unfortunate admirers to buy it? and why did he polish up the first five-and-twenty pages of his novel so as to tempt us to think that his book was one of style, and prefix to it a sensational preface, which has little to do with the story, but which duly appeared in large type in the first column of the *Figaro*? The preface is an invitation to the good people and the Church to train up Frenchmen who shall be as unlike "le Disciple" as possible, and it forms a very able attempt on M. Bourget's part to reconcile himself with "the respectabilities"; but can it be that he is the author of the careful analysis of the motives of harlots now appearing week by week in the *Vie Parisienne*? because, if so, the proposed reconciliation comes indeed suddenly and soon. If our author occupies, under a

false name, that place in the *Vie Parisienne* in which "Gyp" and Richard O'Monroy first became known to the French public, "Gyp" is revenged on him since she has taken, at the head of the list of contributors to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 1st of June, a place which M. Bourget no doubt thinks should be his own.

The volume of M. Paul Meurice strikes us as being far better than his previous works, and it is undoubtedly one of the chief novels of the year; but the inevitable conclusion, which is foreseen all through the book, is so sad as to be painful to the reader. The tale is a little love story almost without incident, the scene of which is laid nearly fifty years ago, for no reason that can be seen, unless it be to introduce a very elaborate portrait of M. Jules Janin at the moment when he had just become the leading critic of Paris. The description has this interest for the *Athenæum*, that M. Jules Janin was at that time our Paris correspondent.

CLASSICAL TRANSLATIONS.

MR. J. W. MACKAIL'S prose translation of the *Æneid* is sufficiently well known among scholars to make them ready to welcome the similar version of the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, which has just been published by Messrs. Rivington. It belongs to that school of translations of which Mr. Lang is the best-known exponent, the object of which is to combine accuracy with the most appropriate and beautiful language available. Mr. Mackail has not quite the happy instinct and literary craftsmanship of Mr. Lang, and no doubt he has a harder task in dealing with Virgil, the most untranslatable of all the ancient classics. But he has produced a work which is at once graceful and likely to be useful to young scholars. That, after all, is the chief value of prose translations of the classics. The mature scholar ought not to need them, though he may take pleasure in reading work like that of Mr. Lang and Mr. Mackail; and to the person unacquainted with the language a prose translation will give no adequate idea of a poet. But to the young scholar who is studying the great classics a translation which shows him how to combine grace and style with accuracy is of inestimable value. Instead of degrading the author, as was the inevitable result of using the ordinary Bohn's translation, it elevates him in the eyes of the student, and teaches the latter something of the mysteries of literary style. Therefore Mr. Mackail deserves sincere thanks for the first prose version of the *Eclogues* and *Georgics* of the kind we have described. The following specimen of the style is a happy one; Mr. Mackail is not always so smooth and effective in his language. It will be recognized as part of the most famous passage of the second *Georgic* :—

"Though no high proud-portalled house pours forth the vast tide of morning visitants that fill her halls; though they feed no gaze on doors inlaid with lovely tortoise-shell or raiment tricked out with gold or bronzes of Ephyre; though the fleece's whiteness is not stained with Assyrian dye nor the clear olive-oil spoiled for use with cinnamon; but careless quiet and life ignorant of disappointment, wealthy in manifold riches, but the peace of broad lands, caverns and living lakes, but cool pleasantries and the lowing of oxen and soft slumbers beneath the trees, fail not there; there are the glades and covers of game, and youth hardy of toil and trained to simplicity, divine worship and reverend age; among them Justice set her last footprints as she passed away from earth."

A TRANSLATION from Greek verse into English which professes to preserve the metres of the original is foredoomed to failure. Where languages are closely cognate such a feat is possible, as has been proved in the case of English and German by Bayard Taylor's 'Faust' and some of the German translations of Shakespeare. But

with languages whose structures are so different as those of English and Greek the attempt only results in giving the translation an eccentric and unnatural air which totally misrepresents the original. This is emphatically the case with *The Ions of Euripides*, "translated in the original metres, and supplied with stage directions, by H. B. L." (Williams & Norgate). From beginning to end—introduction, text, and notes—it is full of absurdities of form and language. The iambic portions are, indeed, intelligible with the assistance of the Greek; but the distortions of arrangement in every sentence, and the prosaic and colloquial language employed, make them a ludicrous perversion of the original. As for the lyric passages, they may become rhythmical, as the translator suggests in his introduction, when set to music, but in their present condition they can only provoke laughter. It is impossible in a short space to do justice to the absurdities with which the translation abounds, but one brief passage of dialogue will sufficiently indicate the style :—

KREOUSA. Al, al! Al, al! A sharp pang of agony, in a spasm, has yerked to pierce through my lungs
PRESBUS. Wail not, beloved dame,—
KREOUSA. What's to restrain my lament?
PRESBUS (continuing). Till we're a'pris'd if—
KREOUSA. Aught be dispatched to my inn?

It may be mentioned that spellings such as "a'pris'd," "a'peared," "co'mence," are frequent, in order to suit the author's metrical scheme. Where everything combines to give a false impression of the original it is unnecessary to point out particular errors of scholarship, which are not uninfrequent. As a burlesque the book is sufficiently amusing reading, but as a serious translation it is worse than useless. It should be added that the stage directions suggest nothing so much as one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas. The devotion to the classics of such labour as H. B. L. has evidently expended on this work is doubtless praiseworthy; but it is a pity that it takes a form which renders them ridiculous.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

COL. MALLESON has written for the "Statesmen Series," published by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., a most excellent little life of the Marquess Wellesley, of which there is nothing to be said except that it is an almost perfect example of the manner in which to treat a biography in a condensed handbook form. Col. Malleison evidently has a full appreciation of the character and statesmanship of the great, but too little known Wellesley, and he interests his readers because he has been himself interested in his task.

We have received from Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. the *Rules, Customs, and Procedure of the House of Commons*, by Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., a reprint, with additions, of an article by Mr. Bradlaugh in the *Universal Review*, and a most excellent little handbook to Parliamentary practice, to which is added a list of the members of the House of Commons.

FROM Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. comes *The War Scare in Europe*, an able, anonymous small volume of anti-German tendencies, in which we have noticed but one statement, given the bias of the writer, which is startling, namely, that there might be a possibility of detaching Bavaria from the German side in the event of a new war. From internal evidence the anonymous writer is far from youthful, and is probably a diplomatist or a careful student of modern history.

THE interest excited by the "race to Edinburgh" last year has induced Mr. Foxwell and Mr. Farrer to write an interesting volume on *Express Trains* (Smith, Elder & Co.). They take forty miles as the minimum speed for a British express, twenty-nine for a continental; but then they justly point out that in Holland and France express trains usually keep their

time, while on some British lines the performance differs considerably from the promise of the time table. The speeds of the trains in the United Kingdom make an imposing show, but the authors are not blind to such defects as the confusion in which Scotch railway officials get involved in the tourist season and the "audacious unpunctuality" of the South-Eastern. The writers speak well of the expresses in Holland and France. Even the Midi, which we have always regarded as a species of French South-Eastern, comes out better in the matter of speed than we expected; and we think the writers are more lenient to the shortcomings of the P.L.M. than they might well be. Mr. Foxwell and Mr. Farrer speak in justly severe terms of the management of the Prussian State railways, which is not only not improving the fast trains of the companies it bought up, but discontinuing them when it can, and is governed by political considerations:—

"Thus between London and Berlin the services *cité Calais* are simply an international disgrace, from the dislike of the Germans to send their mails through France (which they would be compelled to do by force of circumstances if this natural route were worked to full advantage), and from the Belgian Government owning competitive steamers from Ostend to which route they wish to attract the traffic.... The sudden closing of the Alsace-Lorraine frontier is another instance showing how Government railways can be used to help an intolerable system of Caesarism. Had there been a dozen powerful railway companies taking traffic across the frontiers, instead of one Government monopoly, it would have been almost impossible for Prussia to have ruined all their passenger traffic at one blow. At any rate we should have heard much more about it. And now comes the news that shortly the Prussian Government will absolutely prohibit the working of any foreign through carriages over its lines. They have already treated the International Sleeping Car Company very badly, and have practically boycotted their through cars."

Of the administration of the smaller governments the following is a summary:—

"The Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Saxon railways are a disgrace to Europe as far as speed goes. It is positively two hours quicker to go from London to Vienna all the way round by Paris (100 miles further) owing to the slowness of the trains in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The Governments of these countries have always owned their railways and worked them, and we have a good illustration of the sort of inefficiency that State management produces after a time. There is practically no fast third-class accommodation in Bavaria or Wurtemberg. The 'Orient express' runs faster in Roumania than in Wurtemberg."

To the Austrian railways our authors apply the words of the old song:—

Immer langsam voran,
Immer langsam voran,
Dass die österreichische Südbahn nachfolgen kann.

North America figures well in this volume, and we can hardly credit the statement that the P.L.M. proposes to rival the "limited express" of the Pennsylvania Railway. It must undergo a second birth first.

In a pleasant little book called *Moravian Schools and Customs* (Sonnenschein & Co.) the anonymous author gives her own experiences. The Moravian community is a Church, and not a sect, as appears from the remarkable facts she adduces (p. 65) that the Anglican archbishop Potter in 1737, and the Bishop of Worcester in Parliament in 1749, declared it an apostolic creed, and not at variance with any tenets of the Church of England. It appears that there are ample MS. documents in the various settlements wherewith to write both the history of this Church and of its missions, and the sketches given in this little book create a strong desire in the reader for a special work with full detail. Here is a specimen (p. 124): when the Moravian missionaries tried to translate the Bible into language intelligible to Greenlanders, the expression "Lamb of God" had to be rendered by "young seal," as the natives had never seen a sheep. The correctness of all the German quotations in the books shows, at all events, that

the English girl who goes to Herrnhut to be educated is taught German thoroughly, and the warm-hearted and kindly way in which our author speaks of her teachers seems thoroughly warranted. Here and there a curious custom strikes us. The women at Herrnhut (p. 129) occupy the body of the church, while the men are in the gallery. This is exactly reversed in the Greek Church, from which the Moravians profess to be descended. They keep blowing trumpets from their church towers on all solemn occasions. When our author travels beyond present matters she is not always a lucid or safe guide. Here are two specimens. The Moravians who first came to Herrnhut found it (p. 62) "boggy, and apparently destitute of water." A strange place, indeed! But this is more curious: the Moravians were the first to print the Scriptures in any living language: "The first edition was published at Venice about 1470, being the oldest printed version of the Bible in any European language." Is Latin not a European language? and what about the Mazarin Bible?

Low's Handbook to the Charities of London (Low & Co.) records a diminished revenue for the London charities during the past year. When one looks through this closely printed volume one cannot help seeing that amalgamation is much needed among these societies. It is rather a good sign that only four new ones were started in 1888.—Another excellent work of reference, Mr. Hazard's *Army and Navy Calendar*, has reached us from Messrs. Allen & Co.

A good deal of interest attaches to Mr. Hardy's *Desperate Remedies*, now reprinted by Messrs. Ward & Downey: a youthful work full of promise, but also marred by defects Mr. Hardy has since vanquished. It appeared anonymously, and was noticed as "in some respects an unpleasant story," but "undoubtedly a very powerful one," in the *Athenæum* of April 1st, 1871. The parish clerk we declared to be "really almost worthy of George Eliot, and so is the whole cider-making scene at the end of the first volume."

We have on our table a number of new editions of works of fiction: Mr. Le Fanu's *Wyvern Mystery* (Ward & Downey); *Neighbours on the Green*, by Mrs. Oliphant; *Schwartz*, by Mr. Christie Murray; *Robbery under Arms*, by Rolf Boldrewood; and *A London Life*, Mr. James's latest publication—all four issued by Messrs. Macmillan, who also send us a new edition of Mrs. Oliphant's *Love and Life*, cleverly illustrated by Mr. Hennessy.

The title of *The Newbury House Magazine* (Griffith & Farran) is scarcely felicitous, in spite of the special pleading in the pleasant introduction to which it has given rise. The contents, generally speaking, are good. Mr. Rodwell and Canon Benham write sensibly; Sir R. S. Ball contributes an interesting article; and a new story is begun by Mr. Christie Murray and Mr. Herman. On the other hand, Mr. Stone's sonnets are singularly bad. Upon the whole, the new venture may be considered promising.

Le Voyage de William Willoughby, by M. Michaud, published by M. Calmann Lévy, is an imitation of Jules Verne, and is likely to be popular among boys. It describes an American voyage to the North Pole, and is written in a lively style; but some of the readers for whom it is intended may be deterred by the preface and by here and there a little bit of scientific or pseudo-scientific explanation of phenomena. If they will skip this and the preface they will find themselves interested.

CATALOGUES have reached us from the following London booksellers: Mr. Batsford (architecture and decoration), Mrs. Bennett (two catalogues, one of them being of autographs), Messrs. Burns & Oates (liturgical works), Mr. Collins (an excellent catalogue of the literature of cryptograms), Mr. Dobell, Messrs. Dulau (botanical works), Messrs. Ellis & Elvey

(interesting), Messrs. Garratt & Co., Mr. Nutt (modern languages and folk-lore), Mr. Quaritch (illuminated MSS.), Messrs. Skeffington (theological works), and Mr. Stibbs. We have also received catalogues from Mr. Wilson of Birmingham, Mr. Miles of Bradford, Mr. Jefferies and Messrs. George's Sons of Bristol, Mr. Murray of Derby (two catalogues), Mr. Rooney of Dublin, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Thin of Edinburgh, Mr. Commin of Exeter, Mr. Teal of Halifax, Messrs. Young & Sons of Liverpool (theological works), Messrs. Jarrold & Sons of Norwich, Mr. Blackwell of Oxford (a capital catalogue), Mr. Glegg of Rochdale, and Mr. Brown of Sheffield. Messrs. Charavay have sent two valuable catalogues of autographs. M. Cohn of Berlin, M. Neubner of Cologne, and Messrs. Scribner & Welford of New York also send us notable catalogues.

We have on our table *The Leading Facts of French History* by D. H. Montgomery (Ginn & Co.),—*The Dutch Home Labour Colonies*, by H. G. Willink (Kegan Paul),—*Henry M. Stanley, the African Explorer*, by A. Montefiore (Partridge),—*Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Seer*, by A. B. Alcot (Stock),—*An Essay on the Theology of the Didache with the Greek Text*, by C. Taylor, D.D. (Bell),—*A Translation of the Peshito-Syriac Text of Hebrews, James, 1 Peter, and 1 John*, by W. Norton (Bloom),—*Knowing and Being*, by J. Veitch, LL.D. (Blackwood),—*Ars Quatuor Coronatorum: being the Transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati*, No. 2,076, London, edited by G. W. Speth, Vol. I. Parts I. to IV. (Margate, 'Keble's Gazette' Office),—*Salmon Trout and Grayling*, by F. M. Walbran (Leeds, Goodall & Suddick),—*City Slums*, by J. A. Ingham, jun. (Sonnenschein),—*Pharisees Unveiled*, by Mrs. G. Corbett (Tower Publishing Company),—*John Ward, Preacher*, by M. Deland (Warne),—*Fuck's Hall*, by Mrs. R. H. Reade (Hamilton),—*Queer People*, by P. Cox (Griffith & Farran),—*Johnnie; or, Only a Life*, by R. F. Hardy (Edinburgh, Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier),—and *The Young Queen, and other Stories*, by E. S. Vicars (Bell).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Bright's (W.) *The Incarnation as a Motive Power*, Sermons, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Sadler's (Rev. M. F.) *Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Smith's (A. C.) *A Brief History of the English Church*, 2/6

Law.

Clode's (W.) *The Law relating to Tenement Houses and Flats*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Patmore's (C.) *Principle in Art*, 18mo. 5/ cl.
Netley Abbey, written by Thomas Ingoldesby, pictured by E. M. Jessop, folio, 6/ bds.

Poetry and the Drama.

Hamilton's (W.) *A Lyttel Parcell of Poems and Parodies in Frayse of Tobacco*, 18mo. 5/ cl.
Shakespeare's Works, edited by H. Irving and F. A. Marshall, Vol. 8, 4to. 10/6 cl.
Truman's (J.) *Afterthoughts*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History and Biography.

Dampier (W.) by W. C. Russell, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. (English Men of Action).
Dobson's (W. T.) *A Narrative of the Peninsular Campaign, 1807-1814*, abridged from Napier's History, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Lincoln (Abraham), the True Story of a Great Life, by W. H. Herndon and J. W. Weill, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Reminiscences of a Regicide, edited from Original MSS. of Sergeant Marceau, by M. C. M. Simpson, 8vo. 14/ cl.
Smyth's (Lieut. B.) *History of the 20th Regiment, 1688-1888*, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Ashe's (R. P.) *Two Kings of Uganda, or Life by the Shores of Victoria Nyanza*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Boyle's (J. B.) *The Lost Towns of the Humber*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Malan's (C. E. De M.) *Eric and Connie's Cruise in the South Pacific*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Philology.

Cesar's Commentaries: *The Gallic War*, Books 3, 4, and 5, edited by C. E. Moberly, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Chaucer's *The Legend of Good Women*, edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Holy Gospels (The) in Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian, and Old Mercian Versions, edited by Rev. W. W. Skeat, 4to. 30/ cl.
Millington's (H.) *Translation into Latin Verse*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Nettleship's (H.) *Contributions to Latin Lexicography*, 21/ Science.

Bodmer's (G. R.) *Hydraulic Motors, Turbines, and Pressure Engines*, cr. 8vo. 14/ cl.

Dictionary of Medical Specialists, edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Fowler's (W. W.) Tales of the Birds, cheaper edition, 3/6 cl.
 Madan's (H. G.) An Elementary Treatise on Heat, cr. 8vo. 9/ Morris's (Rev. S. S. O.) Short Course of Elementary Navigation, 8vo. 2/ cl.
 Webber's (A.) Wine, a Series of Notes on this Valuable Product, 16mo. 2/ cl.

General Literature.

Baden-Powell's (Capt. R. B. S.) Pigsticking or Hoghunting, a Complete Account for Sportsmen and Others, 8vo. 1s/ Bryce's (L.) Romance of an Alter Ego, 12mo. 5/ cl.
 Carr's (Mrs. C.) Margaret Maliphant, 3 vols. 2s/6 cl.
 Dean's (Mrs. A.) Isaac Eller's Money, 12mo. 2/ cl.
 Dering's (R. G.) Giraldi, or the Curse of Love, 2 vols. 12/ cl.
 Evelyn's (J.) Captain Kangaroo, a Story of Australian Life, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
 Fenn's (G. M.) Story of Antony Grace, 12mo. 2/ bds.
 Figaro Exposition, Part 2, English Edition, folio, 3/6 swd.
 Harding's (C.) Derelict, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Harding's (C.) Old Shipmates, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
 Hornby's (G. M. A.) At Odd Minutes, Extracts, 16mo. 3/ cl.
 Hutton's (A.) Cold Steel, a Practical Treatise on the Sabre, &c., 4to. 10/6 cl.
 Kent's (Mrs. G. E.) Skill wins Favour, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
 King's (Capt. C.) The Queen of Bedlam, a Story of Frontier Army Life, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
 Kingsford's (A.) Clothed with the Sun, edited by E. Maitland, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
 Kingsley's (C.) Madam How and Lady Why, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Little Hand and Muckle Gold, a Study of To-day, by X. L., 8 vols. cr. 8vo. 2s/6 cl.
 McCormick's (W. S.) Three Lectures on English Literature, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
 Mudcock's (J. E.) Stories Weird and Wonderful, 12mo. 2/ Oliphant's (Mrs.) Joyce, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
 Raymond's (G.) How They Kept the Faith, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
 Tolstol's (Count) Physiology of War, 2/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Grosch (H.): Die Echtheit d. 2 Briefe Petri, 2m.
 Karples (G.): Die Zionsharfe, 4m.
 Möller (W.): Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte, Vol. 1, Part 2, 6m.
 Wünsche (A.): Der Babylonische Talmud in seinen Hagadischen Bestandtheilen übs., 2 Halbbd. Part 3, 11m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Benndorf (O.) u. Niemann (G.): Das Heroon v. Gjölbasch-Trysa, 12mo.
 Brunn (H.): Denkmäler Griechischer u. Römischer Sculptur, Parts 2-9, 16mo.
 Grosch (H.): Altösterreichische Teppich-Muster, 24m.
 Os Lusitana: Gravures de A. Brantot, Parts 1 and 2, 20fr.

History and Biography.

Brion (E.): La Profession d'Homme de Lettres chez les Anciens, 3m.
 Levasseur (E.): La Population Française avant 1789, Vol. 1, 12fr. 50.
 Lettres du Duc d'Orléans, publiées par ses Fils, 3fr. 50.
 Rochemourart (Cte. de): Souvenirs sur la Révolution, 7fr. 50.

Drama.

Heine (C.): Das Schauspiel der Deutschen Wanderbühne vor Gottsched, 2m.

Philology.

Cossack (H.): Die Altenglische Metrische Bearbeitung v. Æthius 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ', 1m. 20.
 Dirksen (C.): Ostfriesische Sprichwörter, 1m. 80.

Science.

Audibert (J. A.): La Vigne Sauvée, 3fr. 50.
 Ehrenburg (K.): Die Insektengruppe v. Milos, 4m. 50.
 Goebel (K.): Pflanzenbiologische Schilderungen, Part 1, 14m.

THE 'PRECES PRIVATE' OF 1564.

19, Dean's Yard, Westminster, June 21, 1889.

In the preface to the reprint of the 'Private Prayers put forth by authority during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' edited for the Parker Society by William Keatinge Clay, there is this sentence: "As in the case of Elizabeth's Primer and Orarium, so as regards the 'Preces Private,' we cannot in the least tell to whom the care of drawing it up was committed." Whether this is true of the Primer and Orarium I cannot say, but chance has thrown in my way the name of the compiler of the 'Preces Private,' and it seems worth while to put it on record. It may help and interest those whose studies bring them to such books.

In the statutes of the Cathedral Church of Westminster, in the chapter "De Cultu Dei," it is directed that the special prayers suitable for Christmas, Lent, Easter, Ascension Day, Whit-tide, Trinity, and other seasons should be taken "ex libro precum privatarum edito a reverendo domino Billo, nobis quondam ab elemosynis et decano vigilantissimo ecclesiæ Westmonasteriensis." It is always stated that these statutes were framed by William Bill, the first dean on Elizabeth's foundation, and if this is so, we have the best possible authority for attributing to Bill the compilation of the 'Preces

Private.' Otherwise he is a likely man, as it is known that he assisted Parker in revising the liturgy of Edward VI. in 1558, and was one of a commission for the revision of the Prayer Book in 1560. W. GUNION RUTHERFORD.

CHATTERTON MANUSCRIPTS.

Deardens, Bury, Lancashire, June 10, 1889.

MAY I, as a student of Chatterton, and in behalf of others like myself, correct a few inaccuracies in your correspondent's account of the MSS.? In the first place, the title of "the prose essay printed in Prof. Skeat's edition" is not, as Mr. Crump gives it (I follow his orthography), "The ancient form of money carefully gotten for Master Jhn Cannynge by me Thomas Rowley," but "Of the auntiaunte forme of monies, carefullie gotten for Mayster William Canynge by mee Thomas Rowleie." It is a matter of not vital importance, but why Mr. Crump should have retained "gotten" and yet altered "monies" is a mystery; while Jhn (John) and William are two very different names.

It would be somewhat hard to say in what Mr. Crump has added to our present knowledge of the appearance of Chatterton's pseudo-antique vellums, as both Prof. Skeat and Daniel Wilson have amply described "the faded brown ink," "the back.....discoloured with yellow paint," and "the small engrossing hand."

SIDNEY CROMPTON.

'EXEMPLAR LITERARUM MISSARUM E GERMANIA AD D. GUL. CECILIUM,' 1592.

It is remarkable that this interesting little work has been left unnoticed by historians. Nevertheless there are two copies of it in the Library of the British Museum besides the one in the Grenville collection. They are entered in the Catalogue as doubtfully printed in London, but they have no name of place mentioned on the title-page, and it was intended that they should appear to have been printed at Leipzig, as the writer of the dedication, Joannes Pernius, whoever he was, dates "Lipsiæ, Id. Mart. 1592."

The dedication to Lord Burghley states that the letter had come to the writer's possession by chance, and was by an unknown hand, but he thinks the contents will be pleasant and will give information to Burghley, to whom he professes himself much indebted. He thinks that as the letter is addressed from foreign parts to Cecil, who had not been abroad, it will be useful as informing him what foreigners say of affairs going on in England. He hopes the name of the writer will be known *proximis tabellariis*, and when he has ascertained it he will let Cecil know. Then follows an address from the printer to the reader, in which he says of the letter that it had been entirely written by "Joannes Pernius, Anglus," that it had come into his hands by chance, and that he, thinking it would be of use, had taken upon himself the responsibility of printing it, but that the printing had been done so hurriedly that there are many errors of press which will be corrected at the end. Accordingly the *errata* appear on three pages, amounting nearly to a hundred, and followed by the imprimatur "Permissu Superiorum." The work has 189 pages, the last three not being paged; and on p. 1 the title is somewhat enlarged by saying that the letter is "cujusdam Angli quibus respondet Protestanti amico, petenti ipsius sententiam de Edicto quodam Regio Londini nuper promulgato," &c.

The allusion throughout is to the proclamation issued from Richmond October 18th, 1591. A copy of this proclamation is in the Record Office, translated into Spanish. It is said to be "for remedy of the treasons which under pretext of religion have been plotted by seminaries and Jesuits who have been sent secretly into the kingdom." It contains a bitter invective against Philip of Spain, who in spite of the defeat of his Armada has seated in the Papacy a

Milanese his subject—i.e., Gregory XIV., Bishop of Cremona, elected in December, 1590, who, however, died October 15th, 1591, before the proclamation was issued—and induced him to assist in the war against France, the king being set on by his confessor Parsons, and the Pope by Cardinal Allen. And the order is given to inquire into the condition and antecedents of all strangers, information of whom is to be sent to the commissioners or else to the Privy Council.

The intention of the book seems to be to endeavour to divert the persecution which was raging against the Roman party, and to represent the Puritans as being much more dangerous to the State than Catholics; and the writer appears to think, or pretends to think, that the Puritan party wish to bring the Queen into odium with all the people for the purpose of getting rid of her, and substituting one who will favour them more.

The Puritans are indignant at the increase of Catholics, and the Calvinist ministers complain that their churches are deserted and profaned. They threaten the Queen, and are very angry with Chancellor Hatton for favouring Catholics and the Protestant ministers of the Establishment. Whilst Leicester lived they depended on his influence with the Queen, whose successor in the crown he hoped to be, and for that purpose, though utterly indifferent to all religion, had taken up with the Puritans and promoted their adherents to valuable benefices and other offices of state, as well as more menial offices at court. And the Queen dare not get rid of them for fear of her life, Huntingdon being now their favourite for the succession, and they had become more insolent after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Hatton had been wise enough to withhold his consent from the promulgation of the edict and had contrived to get it altered, and if he had lived* possibly things would have been better.

The Catholics will be for the most part inoffensive if they are left alone, but it is a great mistake to trust those who hypocritically pretend to conform, whilst the persecution of the others will only drive them into more vehement opposition. There is so great a desire for martyrdom that persecution only increases the number of Catholics, which already has become great.

The priests who are slaughtered are the most guileless of men, and are only desirous of restoring the morals which have been so corrupted by the Calvinian heresy. He then proceeds to give instances of the constancy of the martyrs of past times. And so it will be now; the more they slaughter, the more they will rouse up to follow in their steps, and many will become converted by witnessing their constancy. The accounts of their martyrdoms are of use to the whole Church, and the home persecution will only induce other Christian princes to be more vigilant in suppressing Calvinism.

As for the edict itself, the writer does not like to attribute it to the Queen or her Council, but desires to speak of it as if the scribe alone were to blame for it. The charge of treason is most unjust, and nothing but a revival of what was always charged against Catholics of old, and this charge has been sufficiently refuted by Cardinal Allen's apologies.

The edict, he says, proceeds ridiculously to accuse the King of Spain of having further designs upon England. This has been done for the sake of raising the wind, the Queen being so poor. He then proceeds to contrast the peace under Henry VIII. and the prosperity of that time with the ruin of trade and the poverty and wickedness that succeeded on his separation from the Pope; all classes are worse off than before.

Much excuse must be made for the Queen, who by the unhappy condition of her birth and education has been compelled, as it were, into the Calvinian heresy. He then contrasts the Queen's

* Hatton died November 20th, 1591.

dangerous state with the secure position of Philip of Spain, who had never injured her, but whose revolting subjects she had assisted, whereas he had been the means of her life being preserved in the reign of her sister.

The heresy of Calvin will follow all other heresies, which have been more widely propagated than this, and will be extinguished in England; and the martyrs' prayers will prolong the life of Philip, who will play the game of the Catholic faith in England as he now is doing in France. He will prosecute the war with England because of his love for the English, over whom he was once king. His departure was lamented by all Catholics. The Spaniards, too, are friendly to English Catholics, and have received those kindly who have been driven into exile; and Philip has supported the college at Rheims, and another at Pintra in Spain, i. e. Valladolid, and had been anxious to befriend Catholics before the Queen of Scots' death, contrary to what the edict says. The defeat of the Armada was only a visitation of God, like many upon Israel which afterwards were redeemed by success, as it will be with Philip helped by the power of the Pope, who except in extreme cases would not interpose in temporal matters with his spiritual power.

He proceeds to quote previous instances of Popes' interference by way of justifying Pius V. in making Allen a cardinal. Allen and Parsons have nothing to gain by their conduct in English affairs. Elizabeth's councillors do but pretend a zeal for religion, for which they do not care a straw; but they make their profit out of the war, and are afraid of having to restore the plunder of the Church, if Catholicism should be re-established. Neither the Pope nor Philip would take up arms if the Catholic religion were again established. The Catholics would muster strong, especially those who through fear have been induced to pretend to defend the Calvinists, and those who have been so persecuted by Leicester. Many have learnt to despise the sordid sect of Calvin after thirty years' experience of it. And as to soldiers, they have scarcely any fit for work. Many went into Holland, and had recourse then to Catholic priests, especially at Easter. And there will be more on Christ's side than on Calvin's, as the conversions daily increase (p. 146). There is, indeed, every hope of the conversion of England, which has defaulted not from its own fault, but its rulers'. One single priest known to the writer had converted in a short space of time three hundred to the Catholic religion, and this notwithstanding all the dangers involved in such conversion.

The edict falsely says that no one is condemned or hanged for religion, but only for treason—quietly ignoring the 60l. monthly penalty for all who refuse to communicate with the heretics. And here he mentions two brothers the elder of whom wanted to resign his inheritance to the younger on plea of becoming a priest; but the younger refused on the same plea, and both became ecclesiastics, having been brought up in Calvinism. One was educated at Rome, the other at Rheims; the younger died, but the elder, who was also sent to England, is still labouring for the conversion of the English. He goes on with a quotation from Tertullian that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, many Calvinists having been converted on the spot by the constancy with which Catholics have suffered martyrdom, and the edict with all its terrors has only added to the number of priests who want to come to England. He then gives the address made to the Pope by one of eight who were going off to England in the hope that under Clement VIII. the faith lost under Clement VII. should be restored, and the Pope's reply, who could not refrain from tears, having been protector of the English College.

Lastly, he enumerates the penalties inflicted by God of old on the persecutors of the Christians, which he parallels with the *turpissimus*

exitus of Leicester,* the horrible stench of Walsingham's body and the despair in which he died, and alludes to the cases of Judge Bell at Oxford, Fettiplace, Cheke, and Harlston.

He adds a prayer for Elizabeth, whose death cannot be far off, that she would listen to Cyprian's advice. But unfortunately she is unusually exposed to the advice of bad councillors. And he ends with the advice to Cecil at least to mitigate the sufferings of the Catholics, and asks him to give them liberty of professing their religion, taunting him with the fact that heretics trust Catholics for servants and confidential friends rather than their own party. They at least do not make the Queen's palace *infame lupanar*. The Chancellor's family were mostly Catholic. The Queen *satis jam voluptatibus indulsit*. It is time for her to think of the end, and it is Cecil's duty to endeavour to bring her to a sounder mind. This is the answer to Cecil's letter, and if he corresponds with the writer's advice, so it may happen that God will guide him into that truth which he professes to be in search of.—*Vale*. NICHOLAS POCOCK.

"THE CANTERBURY POETS": W. S. LANDOR.

45, Great Marlborough Street, June 24, 1889.

My name appears as the writer of the preface to a small volume in this series. My friend Mr. Sharp is "general editor." If he generally edits as he has edited me his days in that post are numbered.

I wrote the preface, and corrected "proof," and rested content. To-day I receive a copy of the book, and I find that what stands over my name is not what I wrote.

Short as it was, it is curtailed. The first pages are mangled beyond recognition; the last are omitted wholly. For the rest, the intellectual and euphonic relations of sentences are utterly altered by the omission of many whose place had been studied.

The "general editor" may have much to say upon his side; I have nothing to say on mine—only to deny emphatically that I am the author of this preface. I gave Mr. Sharp some trouble, and was late with my copy, and the rest. Also, I sought to beguile the weariness of labour by light occasional references to that school of poets of whose writings (to repeat an old jest) Mr. Sharp remains the most voluminous exponent. In thus making his composition mine he has enjoyed a hideous revenge. ERNEST RADFORD.

LAUREL OR CYPRESS.

June 21, 1889.

In the celebrated "Fountain of Arethusa" letter attributed to Nelson there occurs the expression, "Be assured I will return either crowned with laurel or covered with cypress." In an article which I contributed to the *United Service Magazine* of May last, I pointed out that the fabricator of the letter had taken this expression from a genuine letter of June 18th, 1798, where it runs: "Tell her [sc. Lady Hamilton] I hope to be presented to her crowned with laurel or cypress." I have lately noted the original of the phrase in Campbell's 'Lives of the Admirals' (vol. ii. p. 94), a book with which Nelson was well acquainted. It is there attributed to Opdam van Wassenaer in 1665, on his receiving orders to fight, contrary to his own judgment and the judgment of a council of war. "Tomorrow," he said, "my head shall be bound with laurel or cypress." Campbell refers to Basnage, 'Annales des Provinces Unies,' vol. i. p. 741, where the phrase is given, "Je serai demain couronné de Lauriers ou de Cypres, Mort ou Vainqueur." It will be noticed that Nelson's words are a more literal translation of Basnage's than Campbell's are, but nevertheless I think Nelson took them from Campbell. I doubt if he ever saw Basnage: with Campbell I know that he was familiar. J. K. LAUGHTON.

* Leicester died September 4th, 1588, and Walsingham April 6th, 1590.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold the second portion of the library of the Earl of Crawford last week. The sale occupied four days, and realized 7,324l. 4s. 6d., making a sum of 26,397l. 14s. produced already by this magnificent library, the first portion of which (ten days' sale) was sold in 1887. When the remaining portions will be brought on is not known, but not half of the collection is yet dispersed. The following prices are the more important ones realized last week: *Æsopi Fabulæ*, first edition of the Greek text, 1480, 36l. 10s. *Amadis de Gaul*, the English translation of, 1567, 23l. 10s.; this book sold for 6l. 10s. in the Osterley Park sale. *Account of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England*, 1659, 49l. *Balbi, Catholicon*, 1460, printed on vellum, 300l. *Budæi Commentarii Linguae Græcæ*, Paris, 1548, a beautiful specimen of binding from the library of Diane de Poitiers, 305l. *Cancionero Geral*, Lisbon, 1516, 32l. *Cicero on Old Age and Friendship*, printed by Caxton in 1481, 320l. *Christine of Pisa, Book of Fayttes of Armes and of Chyvalrye*, translated into English and printed by Caxton in 1489, 235l. *Clementis V. Constitutiones*, printed on vellum, 1467, 79l. *Conciliorum Sacrorum Collectio cura J. D. Mansi*, 1759-98, 54l. *Du Bartas*, Devine Weekes and Workes, 1613, 25l. *Duns Scoti Opera Omnia*, 12 vols., 1639, 65l. *Froissart, Chroniques de France, &c.*, 3 vols., Paris, 1495-1500, beautifully bound by Lortie, 81l. *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, 2 vols., first edition, 1475, 32l. *Horatii Opera Omnia*, first edition with a date, 1474, 20l. 5s. *Isocratis Orationes*, first edition, 1493, 20l. 10s. *Historiæ Societatis Jeau*, 8 vols., 22l. *Assemani, Codex Liturgicus Ecclesiæ Universæ*, 13 vols. in 7, 1749 66, 73l. *Booke of Christian Prayers*, 1578, 26l. 10s. *Booke of the Common Prayer* (first edition of King Edward VI.'s Prayer Book), 1549, 155l. *Boke of Common Prayer* (Second Book of Edward VI.), printed by Whytechurch, 1552, 100l. *Boke of Common Praier*, printed by Grafton, 1552, 60l. *Booke of Common Prayer* (Queen Elizabeth's) and *Psalms in Metre*, 1571, in ornamental binding of the period, 140l. *Institution of a Christian Man*, 1537, 22l. 10s. *Horæ Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ ad Legitimum Sarisburiensis Ecclesiæ Ritus cum XV. Orationibus B. Brigittæ*, 1526, 20l. 10s. *Livre des Prières Communes*, 1553, translated from the Second Book of King Edward VI. for the use of the inhabitants of the Channel Islands, 70l. *Manuale quoddam secundum Usus Matris Ecclesiæ Eboracensis*, 1509, 80l. *Missale Mixtum et Breviarium secundum Regulam Beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes*, 2 vols., 1500-2, 370l. *Missale ad Usus Celeberrimæ Ecclesiæ Eboracensis*, 1516, 250l. *Prymer in Englyshe*, 1535, 97l. *Horæ Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ ad Legitimum Eboracensis Ecclesiæ Ritus*, 1517, 105l. *Primer in Englyshe*, 1545, 28l. *Prymer in Latin and Englyshe*, known as "Queen Mary's Book," 1555, 27l. *Prymer in Englysh and Latyn*, after the Use of Sarum, 28l. *Prymer in Englyshe*, with the Catechism set forth in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-9, 120l. *Prymer in Englyshe set forth by Jhon Byshoppe of Rochester*, 1539, 91l. *The Order of the Communion*, 1548, 55l. *Mandeville, Voyage to Hierusalem*, 1483, 41l. *Martialis Epigrammata*, 1471, 26l. *Missale secundum Usus insignis Ecclesiæ Sarum*, printed on vellum (imperfect), without date, 60l. *Missale ad Consuetudinem Ecclesiæ Sarum*, 1523, 60l. *Livre intitule le Triumphe des Neuf Preux*, 1487, 80l. *Petrarca, Sonetti, Canzoni, et Triomphi*, first edition, printed on vellum, Venice, 1470, 121l. *Plinii Historia Naturalis*, first edition, 1469, 60l.; another copy on vellum, 1472, 119l. *Quatre Filz Aymon*, Lyon, 1506, 127l. *Rycharde Cuer de Lyon*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1528, 61l. *Sept Sages de Rome*, Geneve, 1494, 100l. *Valerii Maximi Facta et Memorabilia*,

on vellum, first dated edition, 1471, 71l. Vergilius cura Aldi Manutii, 1501 (imperfect), 73l. Waddingi Annales Minorum, 24 vols., 1731-1860, 72l.

Literary Gossip.

MR. WILLIAM ALLINGHAM has in the press a new volume of poems, entitled 'Life and Phantasy.' The book is to have a frontispiece by Sir John Millais and a design by Arthur Hughes. It will be published by Messrs. Reeves & Turner.

MR. W. S. LILLY is about to publish with Messrs. Chapman & Hall a philosophical study of the French Revolution viewed in the light of a hundred years' experience, and with particular reference to questions of the day. The work will be entitled 'A Century of Revolution.'

A SET of articles, principally on social subjects, from the pens of leading novelists, will be published shortly by Messrs. Tillotson & Son, Bolton. The series will be opened by Mr. W. Black, who will write upon 'Authors and their Unknown Correspondents.' Mrs. Lynn Linton will follow with 'The Criminalities of Children.' The list of contributors also includes the names of Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mrs. Hungerford (the author of 'Molly Bawn'), Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mr. W. Clark Russell (who writes a sea sketch), Miss Jessie Fothergill, and Mr. George Gissing.

MR. THOMAS READER retired on Monday last from the famous firm in Paternoster Row. He entered the service of the Longmans as an assistant in 1834, and was for some years manager of the Paper and Print Department under the late Mr. Thomas and Mr. William Longman. He became a partner in 1865, and when he retired he had worked in the Row for nearly fifty-five years. Mr. Reader is a man of exceptional ability and versatility, and though his name was not widely known in literary circles, many authors are largely indebted to his practical knowledge and sound judgment.

THE University of Oxford will present to the King of Sweden, on the occasion of the Oriental Congress of which his Majesty is the President, all Oriental works printed by the order of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. We may add also that Prof. Sayce has been appointed to represent the University of Oxford, together with Prof. Max Müller, at the next congress of the Orientalists.

PROF. SAYCE will deliver an address at the Victoria Institution, on Monday next, on the cuneiform inscriptions of Tel el-Amarna, according to the tablets belonging to M. Bouriant at Cairo and those in the Boulaq Museum. If Prof. Sayce's readings are right, the Palestinian localities of Gedor, Gath (Gimti), Keilah (Kilti), Gaza, Hebron, and others are mentioned in them as possessed by Egypt a century before the Exodus. The ubiquitous Hittites, of course, are not forgotten in them.

PROF. RHYS intends to make during the Long Vacation a scientific tour in Brittany, when he will be the guest of M. Renan.

THE library of the late Mr. Frederick Perkins, which Messrs. Sotheby will sell next month, contains a remarkable collection of Shakespearean books. In addition to copies

of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Folio editions, there are between twenty and thirty of the plays in quarto, some being first editions, notably 'Love's Labour's Lost,' 'Much Ado about Nothing,' 'Pericles,' 'Othello,' and also the exceedingly scarce 'Lucrece' of 1594. The library also includes a large number of the original editions of the plays of Mrs. Behn, Shirley, and other seventeenth century authors.

THE principal business transacted at the Literary Congress at Paris, over which M. Jules Simon presided, has been the passing of the following resolutions, which it is to be hoped may be imported into the Convention of Berne, to which nearly every civilized nation, the United States of America excepted, adhered, and has legislated accordingly: 1. As an author's title to his work includes the sole right to translate it, or to authorize its translation, the author, his successors, and assigns enjoy the right of translation during the term of copyright, even though they may not have the sole right to reproduce the work in its original form. 2. There is no reason for an author notifying in any way that he reserves the right of translation. 3. There is no ground for limiting the period during which the author of a book or his representatives may translate it.

THE new magazine *East and West*, of which the second number appears on Monday, is after this to be printed in London instead of in Paris.

DR. ETHE'S Persian Catalogue, part i., will be presented by him to the Oriental Congress. It comprises the description of all Persian MSS. in the Bodleian Library. The second part will contain the Turkish and Hindustani MSS., with the index of all three collections together.

THE July number of the *Law Quarterly Review* will contain articles on 'The History of Specific Performance,' by Lord Justice Fry; 'The Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris,' by M. Max Leclerc; and 'Possession for Year and Day,' by Prof. Maitland.

M. AUGUSTIN FILON is going to write the weekly 'Causerie' in the *Revue Bleue* in succession to M. Maxime Gaucher and M. Jules Lemaitre, and writes to us:—

"It may be of some interest to your readers, to the authors and publishers at least, to know that I am willing to include new English books in my review."

A NEW edition, which is expected to be ready in July, of Bridges's 'History of the Barony and Town of Okehampton,' which was first published about fifty years ago, is in preparation. This reprint, which will be brought down to the present time, is being edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Borough Librarian of Plymouth. The book will contain illustrations, and consist of a small impression only.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER points out to us that in our "List of New Books" last week his Gifford Lectures were by an unfortunate slip called Clifford Lectures.

MR. WRIGHT is also preparing for publication a notice of the Blue Friars, a sort of literary and convivial club which existed in Plymouth between 1829 and 1846.

THE Library Association, which has abandoned the idea of meeting in Paris this

autumn—the charges of Parisian hotel-keepers frightening the modest librarians—will hold its conference in Gray's Inn Hall next September.

THE Italian edition of the 'Life of Sir John Hawkwood,' by Mr. Temple Leader and Signor Marcotti, which we mentioned some time ago, is ready. The English version is to be issued in the autumn by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

MR. F. GRENFELL BAKER, Sir R. Burton's medical attendant, has nearly finished a work on Switzerland. It deals with the prehistoric period, the history of the country, and its social and political condition.

SOME particulars respecting "the currency of early New England" were recently communicated to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society by Mr. W. B. Weeden, the following facts being the most curious and least known:—

"In the earliest colonial days barter was much resorted to in the absence or scarcity of coin. John Winthrop, the younger, was the father of paper currency in New England. He recognized the fact that specie must be at the basis of all systems of currency. He devised a famous plan for a bank with a currency receivable in the markets, yet which should not be convertible into specie. In 1670 wheat and moose skins were made legal tenders. Pork and cattle were also received in payment of taxes. In Hingham milk-pails were a legal tender. Wool was also much used as a standard in barter. A paper currency was desired as a means of relief from this state of affairs. In 1690 the colonial government issued fiat money. But the best will of promissory and all the power of state were not enough to make a paper dollar equal to money. In 1712 a Bill was passed making bills of credit current for the purchase of merchandise. They were receivable for public dues and were to be equal to money. But a fiat money could not be maintained at par. The authorities made frantic efforts to keep specie at home. A law was passed forbidding the sending of more than a certain fixed amount out of the province at once. The pine-tree shilling was the most common coin then in circulation. The Spanish 'piece-of-eight' was much valued, and was the predecessor of the American dollar. Notwithstanding the efforts of the colonies, they found it impossible to keep their bills at par. The payment of taxes was finally deferred from year to year, as the collection would be a virtual redemption of the currency. Repudiation of public indebtedness followed. Some of the colonies, however, were able to maintain their bills at par much longer than others."

FOREIGN journals announce the death of Prof. Orest Müller at St. Petersburg on June 14th.

NEXT week we shall publish our usual articles on the literature of continental countries during the preceding twelve months. Among them will be Belgium, by M. de Laveleye and Prof. Fredericq; Bohemia, by Dr. Mourek; Denmark, by M. V. Petersen; France, by M. J. Reinach; Germany, by Hofrath Zimmermann; Holland, by Miss Van Campen; Italy, by Commendatore Bonghi; Norway, by M. H. Jaeger; Poland, by Dr. Belcikowski; Russia, by M. Mil-youkov; Spain, by Don Juan Riaño; and Sweden, by Dr. Ahnfelt.

THE most interesting papers of the week are Public Accounts, Third Report (8d.); Colonial Possessions, Trinidad, Report on the Blue-Book for 1888 (2d.); Army, Soldiers' Dietary, Report (4d.); Model

Schools, Ireland, Returns (1d.); Italy, Proposed Expropriation of the Old Protestant Cemetery at Rome (1s. 2d.); Commercial, No. 18, 1889, Greece, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation (1d.); Navigation and Shipping, Annual Statement for 1888 (4s. 2d.); Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for 1888 (4s. 2d.); and University for London, Report of Royal Commissioners as to need of New University or New Powers (3s. 6d.).

SCIENCE

Darwinism: an Exposition of the Theory of Natural Selection, with some of its Applications. By Alfred Russel Wallace. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE lively discussions that have during the last few years arisen between the various sects of evolutionists have revealed the somewhat astounding fact that the work least studied in these days is the "Novum Organon of biology," Mr. Darwin's 'Origin of Species.' To Darwin, as to Milton, it seems that we may apply the remark of Voltaire with regard to Dante, "Sa réputation s'affirmait toujours, parce qu'on ne le lit guère." As Mr. Thimelton Dyer has lately pointed out, the proper title of Mr. Darwin's book is 'The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.' In the course of thirty years this principle of natural selection has become overlaid by various suggestions, for some of which, such as the theory of sexual selection, Darwin was himself responsible. We need not now enumerate the rest, of which some are more intelligible than others, and some based on facts and others on fancies or misconceptions. Among those philosophers who have applied or had applied to them various party epithets, but all of whom have professed that Darwin was their prophet, Mr. Wallace has remained true to the theory which he enunciated independently of Darwin, and which he still regards as the most satisfactory explanation of the majority of biological facts. "Although," he says,

"I maintain, and even enforce, my differences from some of Darwin's views, my whole work tends forcibly to illustrate the overwhelming importance of Natural Selection over all other agencies in the production of new species. I thus take up Darwin's earlier position, from which he somewhat receded in the later editions of his works, on account of criticisms and objections which I have endeavoured to show are unsound. Even in rejecting that phase of sexual selection depending on female choice, I insist on the greater efficacy of natural selection. This is pre-eminently the Darwinian doctrine, and I therefore claim for my book the position of being the advocate of pure Darwinism."

Mr. Wallace has certainly succeeded in re-establishing natural selection in many places whence it has been thought to have been dethroned, and he has supplied as masterly a compendium of the evidence in favour of his case as we could have expected even from himself. In many instances, indeed, he cites phenomena which have already been used in support of the doctrine which he holds; but he adds so much that is new, and he writes in so charming and simple a style, that his readers more than he are to be congratulated on the latest service he has rendered to the science he has served so well.

In one important matter we must, however, venture to disagree with him. When Mr. Wallace comes to apply what he characteristically calls Darwinism to man, he finds that natural selection will not account for the origin and development of the mathematical, musical, and artistic faculties. He believes so completely in natural selection as the cause of changes beneficial to the organism, that he admits no other natural cause, or, at any rate, he makes no attempt to seek for one. He says that the Darwinian theory "teaches us that we possess intellectual and moral faculties which could not have been so [i.e., by the law of natural selection] developed, but must have had another origin; and for this origin we can only find an adequate cause in the unseen universe of Spirit." Granting that natural selection is not the cause of these special faculties, it by no means follows that some other natural process may not be; but such a process, if it be discoverable at all, is to be found only by recognizing our present ignorance and keeping a sharp watch for phenomena which may help us in our search. By handing them over to the "unseen universe of spirit" we lose all hold on the origin of these faculties, and give up to non-matter phenomena which are expressions of the activity of living protoplasm.

One of the most interesting questions with which Mr. Wallace deals is that of variation within the limits of a so-called species, and he has collected a large amount of information on this subject, which he illustrates by some ingenious diagrams. So long as "species" were held each to have had separate ancestors, variations were, of course, regarded as signs of distinct ancestry. During the last thirty years, however, "species" have been studied in a very different way, and we wonder that Mr. Wallace does not cite the high-water mark of the change, which found expression in an essay by Prof. Huxley, written nearly ten years ago. Discussing the character of the dog family, Prof. Huxley said:—

"The suggestion that it may be as well to give up the attempt to define species, and to content oneself with recording the varieties of pelage and stature which accompany a definable type of skeletal and dental structure in the geographical district in which the latter is indigenous, may be regarded as revolutionary; but I am inclined to think that, sooner or later, we shall have to adopt it."

At the very next meeting of the Zoological Society to that at which Prof. Huxley's paper was read, Col. Godwin-Austen commenced a memoir with the following words:

"In certain groups of the Mollusca the many forms run so closely into the other that it is not easy to find differences sufficiently well marked to characterize even the genera."

An experienced entomologist, Mr. A. G. Butler, nine years ago declared his opinion that in time it will be impossible to decide, without rearing from the egg, whether any form is a species, a hybrid, or a variety. Much evidence as to variations will be found in the reports on echinoderms and sponges in the 'Report on the Collections of H.M.S. Alert.' Numerous other cases might also be cited in support and extension of those which are given by Mr. Wallace.

The fact, then, that species vary considerably must be accepted, and the next question that arises is, What are specific marks?

The idea that the characters used are often of a kind with which natural selection had nothing to do is vigorously demolished by Mr. Wallace. He points out that Mr. Darwin has shown for plants that "almost every detail is found to have a purpose and a use." On the other hand, it must be admitted that forms are often described as "species" which are really the same as, or but slight varieties of, forms already given specific rank. These are expressions of that

power
By which we multiply distinctions, then
Deem that our puny boundaries are things
That we perceive, and not that we have made.

And the moral is that formulators of new theories of the origin of species should, like Darwin and Wallace, first get to know something about species themselves.

We do not purpose to go through this book, for every lover of natural history will read it for himself. As there may, nevertheless, be others who may read this notice, and who regard the doctrine of natural selection as a physical expression of the poet's picture of

Nature red in tooth and claw
With ravine,

we cannot conclude without a reference to what Mr. Wallace calls the ethical aspect of the struggle for existence. He believes that "the 'torments' and 'miseries' of animals have little real existence, but are the reflection of the imagined sensations of cultivated men and women." Animals are entirely spared the pain we suffer in the anticipation of death; violent deaths, if not too prolonged, are painless and easy.

"As a rule animals come into existence at a time of year when food is most plentiful and the climate most suitable.....they grow vigorously, being supplied with abundance of food; and when they reach maturity their lives are a continual round of healthy excitement and exercise alternating with complete repose.....This normal state of happiness is not alloyed, as with us, by long periods—whole lives often—of poverty or ill-health, and of the unsatisfied longing for pleasures which others enjoy, but to which we cannot attain."

Is not this a happier existence than the lives of the Pope of Rome, the Czar of all the Russias, or the Chief Secretary for Ireland?

We cannot take leave of Mr. Wallace without again giving expression to our sense of the service which he has rendered to Darwinism by the publication of this book, nor without wondering at the self-denying manner in which he still regards his own valuable contributions to the great theory of natural selection.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

DR. J. D. E. SCHMELTZ, of Leyden, commences the second volume of his sumptuously illustrated *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie* with a double number, containing an important memoir by Dr. Felix von Luschan, of Berlin, on the Turkish marionette show called Karagöz, the publication of which has been delayed by the illness of the author. For the purpose of the show small grotesque figures are used, thirty-seven specimens of which are given in four plates, two of them coloured; and they possess much ethnological interest, one representing a smoker of hashish and another of the combat of Kōroglu with a lion being especially noticeable. Dr. Heinrich Schurtz contributes an article on weapons of the boomerang type used in Africa. This is illustrated by more than sixty specimens. Mr.

R. Parkinson, of New Britain, supplies a paper on the ethnology of the Gilbert Islanders, who practise an artistic form of tattooing. Under the heading "News and Correspondence" the editor keeps his readers well informed as to ethnological work in all quarters of the globe. In the department of "Questions and Answers" Prof. Aspelin seeks an interpretation of a curious inscription surrounding a figure on a stone tablet in the Museum of the Imperial Archaeological Society of St. Petersburg, and an explanation of some curious objects bearing grotesque human heads with flowing hair and beard found in Lapland. Other departments relate to museums, bibliography, reviews, explorations, &c.

A monograph on the ethnology of the Indian races of Guatemala, by Dr. Otto Stoll, of Zurich, dedicated to Prof. A. Bastian, of Berlin, is issued as a supplement to vol. i. of the *Archiv*. The plan of an ancient Indian city, with its gates and walls surrounded by watch-towers raised on mounds, its inner ditch (which not only follows the outer wall, but crosses the city) dividing it into two parts, in the centre of the eastern of which are the palace and temple, is well shown in a drawing copied from the work of Fuentes y Guzman, published at Madrid in 1882-3. The specimens of textile and fictile art are of a high order, though some of them appear to be modern, and bear signs of European influence.

Passing across to the other side of the Isthmus of Panama, we have before us an equally valuable work on the pre-Colombian ethnography of Venezuela, in the valleys of the Aragua and of Caracas, by Dr. G. Marcano, in the *Mémoires* of the Society of Anthropology of Paris. Here the native races have almost entirely disappeared, and it is to their monuments alone that we have to look for evidence of what they were. General Guzman Blanco, while President of the Republic, appointed a commission of exploration, of which M. V. Marcano was the chief. He opened a number of tumuli on the borders of Lake Valencia, and obtained from them a great quantity of funeral urns and other remains. The skulls were of two distinct types, one with broad forehead, square face, and orthognathous; the other with receding forehead, long face, and prognathous. One skull, the smallest of all the forty specimens collected, had the general characters of the first type, but the prognathism of the second. About half the crania were artificially deformed by pressure on the forehead. The stone implements found were of advanced neolithic type. The ornaments included necklaces and buttons of bone, perforated shells, and carved bone figures. The pottery was abundant, and some of it artistic, though its forms are in general very simple. Hieroglyphic inscriptions are frequent on the rocks in the neighbourhood. The idols are rudely carved nude female figures, one of which bears on its forehead what may be a representation of the apparatus used in the cranial deformation.

M. René de Maricourt contributes to the same *Mémoires* a paper on the superstitions of Wales.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE "German African Association" has ceased to exist, but before handing over the balance of its funds to Messrs. Reichard and Pechuel-Lösche, to enable them to publish records of their travels, and to the Berlin Geographical Society, it has published a final number of its *Mittheilungen*, which bears evidence to the excellence of the work accomplished by its explorers. By far the most important contribution in this number consists of a huge map prepared by Dr. R. Kiepert in illustration of the exploration which the late Mr. Flegele carried on in the Benue basin. There are in addition to this a map of Eastern Abyssinia, embodying the surveys of the late Dr. Stecker; a map illustrating Dr. R. Büttner's journey from San Salvador to Stanley Pool; and a map of the Lower Quango, based upon Dr. Menze's surveys. In an appendix Dr. von Danckelman furnishes a sum-

mary of meteorological observations made at Luluaburg. It is not often that so large an amount of important information is published in a single number of a periodical. The work hitherto carried on by the African Association is being continued on a much reduced scale under the direction of the German Foreign Office, and the results are being published from time to time in a series of *Mittheilungen* edited by Dr. von Danckelman.

The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* publishes a thoughtful paper on 'Scientific Earth-Knowledge as an Aid to Commerce,' by Dr. H. R. Mill; two papers by Mr. H. B. Guppy, on the 'Cocos-Keeling Islands' and 'Tridacna Pearls'; and an essay on the rainfall in South America, by Mr. W. B. Tripp, which is largely based upon information published in the *Anales de la Oficina Meteorologica Argentina*, and is accompanied by a tinted map.

The *Zeitschrift* of the Berlin Geographical Society publishes notes of travel on Banda, Timor, and Flora, by Eduard von Martens, who visited these islands twenty-five years ago; a sketch of the geological history of the Central Plateau of France, by Dr. F. Frech, based upon personal observation; and results of magnetic observations in Emperor William Land (New Guinea), with a large map of the Augusta river. In the *Verhandlungen* of the same society will be found notes on Upper Assam by E. Hartert.

Dr. Hans Meyer proposes to start for Eastern Africa in the beginning of July. He takes with him an experienced Swiss "guide," and proposes to attempt not only the full ascent of Kilimanjaro, but also that of Mount Kenia. He has been promised the countenance and assistance of the British East Africa Company.

The *Mittheilungen* of the Vienna Geographical Society contains a further instalment of preliminary reports on Count Teleki's recent explorations in Masai Land. As the Count is expected in London, it is just possible that the British public will be the first to have communicated to it a somewhat fuller account of the remarkable work accomplished by him and his companion, Lieut. Höhnell, in the face of considerable difficulties.

Mr. Ravenstein is engaged on a large map of the territories of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which is to be published in the course of next month by Messrs. Philip & Son.

Guides to Paris grow numerous. Messrs. J. Walker & Co. send us *The Pocket Atlas and Guide to Paris*, by Mr. Bartholomew, a pretty little volume containing a number of section maps of the city, a plan of the Exhibition, and a modicum of letterpress. Messrs. Clowes & Son have produced a *Guide to the Exhibition*, authorized by the Council of the British Section; and Messrs. Philip & Son send us a plan of Paris.

THE MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of the Association was held on Wednesday last in the rooms of the Royal Society. The annual report—the first since the opening of the laboratory—was of special interest. In moving its adoption Lord Walsingham, F.R.S., remarked that the amount of work done during the year was more considerable than he could have thought possible. Prof. Flower, C.B., in moving the adoption of the treasurer's report, expressed a hope that the funds at the disposal of the Association would be considerably increased that their range of work might increase too. His references to the many and very valuable services rendered by the retiring treasurer, Mr. Frank Crisp, were warmly supported by Mr. Gassiot and Prof. Ray Lankester. Admiral Sir E. Ommanney, seconded by Dr. Hickson, moved the list of officers and Council recommended in the report.

It is most unfortunate that the appeal made last year for subscriptions towards the purchase

of a good seaworthy boat has been so poorly responded to. The officers of the laboratory will be hampered and limited in their inquiries into the habits of sea-fish till they have a first-class boat at their command.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 20.—The President in the chair.—Dr. E. Ballard, Prof. W. J. Sollas, Prof. G. F. Yeo, Messrs. J. Aitken, A. B. Basset, H. T. Brown, L. Clark, L. Fletcher, W. B. Hemsley, C. T. Hudson, E. B. Poulton, and H. Tomlinson were admitted into the Society.—The Society adopted a letter drawn up by the President and Council expressing sympathy with the action of the Lord Mayor in attempting to obtain some public recognition in this country of the services of M. Pasteur to science and humanity, and appointing delegates to the meeting convened for July 1st.—The following papers were read: 'On the Effect of Temperature on the Specific Inductive Capacity of a Dielectric,' by Mr. W. Cassie; 'On Certain Geometrical Theorems, No. IV,' by Mr. W. H. L. Russell; 'An Experimental Verification of the Sine Law of Malus,' by Dr. E. J. Spitta; 'On the Cavendish Experiment,' by Mr. C. V. Boys; 'A Chemical Inquiry into the Phenomena of Human Respiration,' by Dr. Marcet; 'On the Interchange of the Variables in Certain Linear Differential Operators,' by Mr. E. B. Elliott; 'Barium Sulphate as a Cement in Sandstone' and 'Deposits of Barium Sulphate from Mine-water,' by Prof. F. Clowes; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of Fishes: I. The Air-bladder and Weberian Ossicles in the Siluridae,' preliminary communication, by Profs. Bridge and Haddon; 'On the Rate of Decomposition of Chlorine-water by Light,' by Dr. Gore; 'A New Form of Gas Battery,' by Mr. L. Mond and Dr. C. Langer; 'Note on the Thermoelectric Position of Platinoid,' by Mr. J. T. Bottomley and Mr. A. Tanakadate; 'Observations on the Spark Discharge,' by Mr. J. J. July; 'The Specific Inductive Capacity of Dielectrics when acted on by Very Rapidly Alternating Electric Forces,' by Prof. J. J. Thomson; 'On a Pure Fermentation of Mannite and Glycerin,' by Prof. P. F. Frankland and Mr. J. J. Fox; 'Contributions to the Chemistry of Storage Batteries, No. II,' by Dr. Frankland; 'On Time-Lag in the Magnetization of Iron,' by Prof. J. A. Rwing; 'Protoplasmic Movements and their Relation to Oxygen Pressure,' by Mr. J. Clark; 'The Chemistry of the Urine of the Horse,' by Prof. F. Smith; and 'Note on the Development of Voltaic Electricity by Atmospheric Oxidation of Combustible Gases and other Substances,' by Dr. C. R. A. Wright and Mr. C. Thompson.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 24.—Sir M. E. Grant Duff, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Col. W. T. Keays, Col. W. C. Phillpotts, Messrs. J. J. Brickhill, E. Gardner, D. R. Peacock, J. B. Reis, J. W. Selby, and H. Smith.—The paper read was 'Journey across the Inland Ice of Greenland from East to West,' by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

STATISTICAL.—June 25.—Dr. T. G. Balfour, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Suggestions for the Census of 1891,' by Dr. G. B. Longstaff.—The under-mentioned took part in the discussion that followed: Sir E. Chadwick, Sir R. W. Rawson, Rev. J. Johnson, Earl Fortescue, Prof. A. Marshall, Messrs. M. J. Griffin, T. Hudson, N. A. Humphreys, J. G. Rhodes, F. J. Vincent, A. H. Bailey, and the President.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 18.—Prof. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary exhibited (on behalf of Mr. J. F. Green) an example of the common eel, obtained from a pond in Kent, and measuring upwards of four feet in length.—Mr. B. B. Woodward exhibited and made remarks on a drawing representing a living example of *Erope kaffra*—a carnivorous snail from the Cape Colony; and an example of a fossil shell from the Eocene of the Paris basin (*Neritina schmideliana*), and a section of it showing the peculiar mode of its growth.—Mr. E. Muiybridge exhibited a series of projections by the oxyhydrogen light illustrative of the consecutive phases of movements by various quadrupeds while walking, trotting, galloping, &c., and of birds while flying.—Letters and communications were read: from Prof. H. H. Giglioli, on a supposed new genus and species of pelagic gadooids from the Mediterranean, proposed to be called *Eretmophorus kleinenbergi*, by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen, on the Cyclostomaceae collected in Borneo by Mr. A. Everett;—by Capt. G. E. Shelley, on birds collected by Mr. H. G. V. Hunter in Masai Land during June, July, and August, 1888; the collection (which Mr. Hunter had presented to the British Museum) consisted of examples of ninety-

four species, seven of which were described by the author as new to science,—by Mr. F. E. Beddard, on the freshwater and terrestrial annelids of New Zealand, with preliminary descriptions of new species,—and from Mr. H. W. Bates, on some new genera and species of coleopterous insects collected by Mr. Whitehead during his recent visit to Kina Balu. The collection was stated to comprise an unusual proportion of new and remarkable forms.—Mr. F. L. Slater gave a further description of Hunter's antelope (*Damalis hunteri*) from specimens obtained by Mr. H. C. V. Hunter on the river Tana, Eastern Africa.—This meeting closes the present session.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 5.—Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. M. Christy was elected a Fellow.—Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a specimen of *Acrotopia assectella*, Zeller, included in a lot of Tineidæ, purchased at the sale of the late Mr. A. F. Sheppard's collection.—Mr. J. J. Walker exhibited a collection of Lepidoptera made in 1887 and 1888 in the vicinity of the Straits of Gibraltar. The collection included sixty-eight species of butterflies, of which thirty-six were obtained on the Rock, and the remainder on the European side of the Straits; and about one hundred and sixty species of moths.—Dr. P. B. Mason exhibited a number of specimens of a South European species of ant, *Crematogaster scutellaris*, Oliv. He said that the specimens were all taken in the fernery of Mr. Baxter, of Burton-on-Trent, and had probably been imported with cork.—Mr. O. E. Janson exhibited a pair of *Neptunides stanleyi*, a species of Cetonidæ, recently received from Central Africa; also some varieties of *N. polychrous*, Thoms., from the Zanzibar district.—Dr. N. Manders exhibited a number of Lepidoptera collected by himself in the Shan States, Burmah; also a collection of Lepidoptera made by Capt. Raikes in Kárenni.—Mr. McLachlan exhibited over four hundred specimens of Neuroptera, being a portion of the collection formed in Japan by Mr. H. J. S. Pryer. They represented nearly all groups (excepting Odonata, now in the hands of Baron de Selys). Some of the Ascalaphidæ, Panorpidæ, and Trichoptera were of great beauty.—Dr. Sharp exhibited the peculiar cocoons of an Indian moth, *Rhodia newara*, Moore; these were the cocoons possessing a drain at the bottom in order to allow water to escape, already described in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1888*, p. 120, where, however, their resemblance to the pods of a plant had not been alluded to.—Mr. Enock exhibited and made remarks on specimens of *Cecidomyia destructor*, bred from American wheat.—Mr. W. Warren exhibited a bred specimen of *Retinia postica*, Zett., from Newmarket; also specimens of *Empithecia jasieneata* and *Gelechia confinis* bred.—Mr. C. O. Waterhouse exhibited and explained a number of diagrams illustrative of the external characters of the eyes of insects.—Mr. A. G. Butler communicated a paper entitled 'Descriptions of some New Lepidoptera-Heterocera in the Collection of the Hon. Walter de Rothschild.' He also contributed a second paper entitled 'Synonymic Notes on the Moths of the Earlier Genera of Noctuides.'—Dr. Sharp read a paper entitled 'An Account of Prof. Plateau's Experiments on the Vision of Insects.'—Lord Walsingham, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. White, and Mr. Waterhouse took part in the discussion which ensued.

METEOROLOGICAL.—June 19.—Dr. W. Marcell President, in the chair.—Messrs. T. J. Moss-Flower, A. H. Halder, R. A. Naylor, and C. B. Penlington were elected Fellows.—Mr. W. Marriott gave an account of the recent thunderstorms. On Sunday, June 2nd, a thunderstorm passed across the country, in a northerly direction, from Wiltshire about 3 A.M. and reaching Edinburgh by 10.44. It travelled at the rate of about fifty miles an hour. It is possible that this storm travelled still further north, and reached Kirkwall at 3.37 P.M. A severe thunderstorm prevailed over the neighbourhood of the Tweed between 11 A.M. and noon, and was accompanied by hail of large size. A destructive storm occurred over the whole of the north-west of England and south of Scotland during the afternoon, much damage was caused by lightning, and very large hail fell over an extensive area. Some of the hailstones measured 7 inches in circumference, and weighed 7 ounces. During the night of the same day a severe thunderstorm prevailed over Norfolk, which was also accompanied by very large hailstones, some of which were 5 to 6 inches in circumference. On Thursday the 6th thunderstorms prevailed during the afternoon over the whole of the south-east of England; that which passed over the metropolis about 9 o'clock was remarkable for the brilliant and continuous display of lightning. During the same night, and in the early morning of the following day, a storm prevailed over the eastern counties, much damage being done by the lightning in the north-

west of Norfolk. Severe hailstorms occurred between 2 and 3 A.M. both at Margate and Ipswich. During the afternoon of the 7th destructive thunderstorms prevailed over the whole of the southern counties, while at Tunbridge Wells there was a most remarkable hailstorm. One of the hailstones which was weighed was actually half a pound in weight.—A collection of over forty photographs of lightning taken during the storm on June 6th was also exhibited to the meeting. In addition to the sinuous, ribbon, and meandering flashes of lightning, several photographs showed knotted, multiple, and dark flashes.—The following papers were also read: 'The Climate of British North Borneo,' by Mr. R. H. Scott, 'On the Variation of the Temperature of the Air in England during the Period 1849-1888,' by Mr. W. Ellis, 'Atlantic Weather and Rapid Steamship Navigation,' by Mr. C. Harding, 'Meteorological Phenomena observed during 1875-87 in the Neighbourhood of Chelmsford,' by Mr. H. Corder, and 'Rainfall in China, and Meteorological Observations made at Ichang and South Cape in 1888,' by Dr. W. Doberck.

HISTORICAL.—June 20.—Mr. O. Browning in the chair.—Mr. H. E. Malden read a paper 'On Plato's Sequence of Forms of Polity as given in the "Republic," examined in the Light of the Actual History of Greek Cities.'—A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Bertin, Hyde Clarke, Stuart Glennie, H. Haines, G. Hurst, J. F. Palmer, and the Chairman took part.

PHYSICAL.—June 22.—Prof. Reinold, President, in the chair.—Major P. Cardew and Mr. A. W. Ward were elected Members.—The following communications were made: 'Note on some Photographs of Lightning and of "Black" Electric Sparks,' by Mr. A. W. Clayden, 'Researches on the Electrical Resistance of Bismuth,' by Dr. E. von Aubel, and 'Expansion with Rise of Temperature of Wires under Pulling Stress,' by Mr. J. T. Bottomley.

HELLENIC.—June 24.—Annual Meeting.—Prof. Jebb, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. Secretary read the Council's report. This, as the Society has just completed its first decade, opened with a general survey of the work done so far. The main achievement was the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, which both for its subject-matter and its illustrations had taken an honourable place among archaeological periodicals, in the estimation not only of English, but of foreign scholars. Reference was made also to the publication, under the sanction of the Society, of a facsimile of the Laurentian Codex of Sophocles, and of enlarged reproductions of Mr. Stillman's admirable photographs of Athens; and to the promotion by the Society of such undertakings as the Asia Minor Exploration Fund, which had enabled Prof. Ramsay to carry out his well-known researches in Phrygia; the British School at Athens; and the Cyprus Exploration Fund. Moreover, the nucleus of a library, including the leading archaeological periodicals and other works of reference, had been formed for the benefit of members. Turning to a more detailed survey of the past session, the Council reminded members that the extraordinary energy and expenditure of the previous session had rendered necessary for a time a less active policy. The *Journal* for the year, however—the first volume in the enlarged form—would compare favourably with any of its predecessors. Reference was made to a scheme now under consideration for the supply to members at cost price of copies of photographs taken in Greece by amateurs. The financial position of the Society was shown to be, on the whole, satisfactory, for though the balance in hand was smaller than usual, this was fully accounted for by the fact that the cost of reprinting two volumes of the *Journal* had been met out of the year's receipts, without the necessity of withdrawing for a time any part of the invested funds. A balance sheet, and an analysis of receipts and expenditure for the past ten years, were submitted to the meeting. In conclusion the Council expressed the view that while much had been done of which the Society might well be proud, much still remained to be done. If the next ten years were to be as fruitful and full of energy as the first, there must be no slackness on the part either of the Council or the general body of members. The promotion of the objects of the Society must be kept steadily in view. The *Journal* must be maintained in undiminished efficiency, but the other objects, and especially the encouragement of exploration and research, must also receive their due share of attention. To make this energy in various directions possible within the bounds of financial prudence, one thing was needful—a steady increase of income, resulting from a steady increase in the number of members. Members were, therefore, urged to proselytize continually that the Society might not stand still, but grow steadily in power to carry out in every department the objects which it was founded to promote.—The report was adopted.

—The former president and vice-presidents were re-elected, and Lord Savile, Sir W. Gregory, Mr. Tal- fourd Ely, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Mr. R. W. Macan, and Prof. R. S. Poole were elected to vacancies on the Council.—A slight amendment in the rules, regarding the drawing of cheques, was proposed by the Council and carried.—The Chairman then delivered an address on the progress of Hellenic studies during the past year. In archaeological research the centre of interest had again been the Acropolis of Athens, and reference was made to some of the principal discoveries there. The Acropolis had now been entirely excavated down to the rock. In some places new fragments of the "Cyclopaean" or "Pelagic" wall had come to light; and besides these, the earliest fortifications, there had also been found traces of the houses of the primitive inhabitants. Other discoveries throwing light upon the foundations and immediate surroundings of the Parthenon were touched upon, and also the chief finds of the year in the way of sculpture and inscriptions. The excavations carried on by the Greeks at the Piræus, at Tanagra, at Mycenæ, at old Epidaurus, and elsewhere; by the French School at Delos, Acraphium, and Mantinea; by the American School in Attica and Boeotia, were also reviewed, and reference was made to work done in Athens towards a better knowledge both of Greek and of Byzantine architecture by students of the British School. Passing to other aspects of Hellenic study, Prof. Jebb alluded sympathetically to the recent loss of such scholars as Prof. Paley, Prof. Kennedy, Prof. J. F. Davies, Prof. Maguire, Canon Evans, and Prof. Chandler, and congratulated those interested in the advancement of classical studies in this country upon the success of the *Classical Review*. Speaking generally of the prospects of the Society, he dwelt upon the importance of combining the study of the literature and of the monuments of Greece, neither branch of the subject being complete without the other.—Mr. E. Gardner, the Director of the British School at Athens, read parts of a paper on archaeology in Greece, 1888-9, which will be published in the next volume of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. This volume, it may here be added, will appear complete in the course of the autumn.

HUGUENOT.—June 20.—Sir H. A. Layard, President, in the chair.—The Rev. H. V. Le Bas, Messrs. A. H. Browning and W. Turquand were elected Members.—The President delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the progress and results of the past year's researches in Huguenot history and genealogy both in England and in connexion with the societies on the Continent and in the United States.—The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Sir H. A. Layard; Vice-Presidents, Sir H. W. Peek, Bart., Major-General Sir E. F. Du Cane, A. G. Browning, and W. J. C. Moens; Members of Council, A. C. Chamier, J. E. Cussans, H. M. Godfray, C. A. Govett, W. J. Hardy, H. J. Jourdain, S. W. Kershaw, General Layard, H. Merceron, W. Page, C. F. Rousselet, and E. E. Stride; Treasurer, R. St. A. Roumieu; Hon. Secretary, R. S. Faber.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mox. Royal Institution, 5.—General Monthly.
- Victoria Institute, 8.—Annual Meeting; Address by Prof. A. H. Seece.
- Aristæolæan, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Tues. Horticultural, 11.—Fruit and Floral Committee.
- Wed. Entomological, 7.
- Thurs. Archaeological Institute, 4.—Roman Antiquities of the Middle Rhine. Prof. B. Lewis; 'Manuscript of Sarum Hours,' Rev. E. S. Dewick.
- Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—Military Training of Boys, Major A. V. Fordyce.
- Geologists' Association, 8.
- Victoria Institute, 8.—Discoveries in Egypt, M. E. Naville.

Science Gossip.

THE meeting the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is going to hold in Paris will commence on Tuesday. M. A. Ansaloni will read a 'Description of the Lifts in the Eiffel Tower,' and M. Eiffel will state the results of working to date. The other papers to be read are 'The Rationalization of Regnault's Experiments on Steam,' by Mr. J. Macfarlane Gray; 'On Warp Weaving and Knitting without Weft,' by Mr. Arthur Paget, vice-president; 'On Gas Engines, with Description of the Simplex Engine,' by M. Édouard Delamare-Deboutteville, of Rouen; 'On the Compounding of Locomotives burning Petroleum Refuse in Russia,' by Mr. Thomas Urquhart; and a 'Description of a Machine for making Paper Bags,' by Mr. Job Duerden, of Burnley. The secretary's office will be installed in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, in the lecture theatre of which the papers will

be read. On Saturday next, when the meeting is over, there will be an excursion to M. Deauville's portable railway and rolling-stock works at Petit-Bourg, while those who wish to return to England at once can visit the new harbour works at Calais on their way back.

SINCE the appearance of Prof. A. Gray's work on 'Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism' in a greatly enlarged form a demand has arisen for the reissue of the original small edition. The author has accordingly revised this book, and made such alterations and additions as will bring it into accordance with the present state of practical electricity, and render it still more useful to students and electrical engineers. The new edition will be shortly published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The preparation of the second volume of the same author's larger treatise on the subject is at the same time being pushed on as quickly as possible.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.—Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R.W.S., Secretary.

THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 9 till 7.—Admission, 1s.

'THE VALE OF TREARS'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Fretorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Platte's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From 10 to 6 Daily.—Admission, 1s.

CATALOGUES OF EXHIBITIONS.

THE only fault of consequence in Mr. H. Blackburn's *Academy Notes*, No. XV., *The Grosvenor Gallery*, No. XII., and *The New Gallery*, No. II. (Chatto & Windus), is that certain hideous and gaudily coloured advertisements are thrust on unwary and nervous readers, who would otherwise gladly give a shilling apiece for these useful and much improved books. The cuts in all of them are much better than those of former issues, and the letterpress, being almost entirely free from the nonsensical criticisms we formerly dreaded, is more useful because the additional notes are compact and descriptive. —*The Royal Academy Pictures*, 1889 (Cassell & Co.), Parts I. and II., seem to be the whole of a publication in which the cuts are almost always good, and, on the whole, wisely as well as fortunately selected. We commend especially 'Sunflowers and Moonflowers,' after Mr. G. D. Leslie; 'Shine and Shower,' after Mr. H. Moore; 'The Road by the Shore,' after Mr. C. W. Wyllie; 'Spirit Forces,' after Mr. F. Sant; and 'The Pinch of Poverty,' after Mr. Kennington.

THE admirable *Catalogue of the Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures* now at the Burlington Club has been compiled by Mr. J. L. Probert, whose capital 'History of Miniature Art' we lately reviewed at length. In the preface, which is a model of its kind, is a sort of biographical dictionary of the artists whose works, as collected in Savile Row, form what, with the exception of the more numerous gathering made at South Kensington in 1866, is by far the richest and most interesting collection yet seen in this country, and which everybody who can get a member's ticket ought to make it a duty to see. We regret it is not in our power to review it at length. It is one of the most attractive and instructive exhibitions ever known, and excellently set out. It was obviously impracticable to break up the groups of examples lent by different owners, so as to place them in chronological order and thus make the whole still more instructive.

"GYP," who must be congratulated by us upon her reception, not yet by the French Academy, but by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has for the second time written upon the Salon, and has published through M. Calmann Lévy *Bob au Salon* de 1889, a comic illustrated hand-

book. The letterpress is extremely amusing, and the caricatures of drawings have considerable artistic merit. Although the book was published long before the "medal of the Salon" was given, it contains a large cut of the picture of 'La Toussaint,' by M. Friant, and a most appreciative account of it, in which "Gyp" declares M. Friant to be the ablest of the young painters of France—an opinion in which we are inclined to agree.

MR. FREDERICK TAYLER.

DIED, on Thursday of last week, June 20th, Mr. F. Tayler, the distinguished painter and the oldest member of the "Old Society," which he joined as an Associate in 1831; three years later he became a Member, and in 1858 was elected President. In this position he followed John F. Lewis, and he held it till his resignation in 1871, when Sir John Gilbert succeeded him. Son of Mr. Archdale Wilson Tayler, he was born at Barham Wood, near Elstree, April 30th, 1804. He exhibited his first picture, which was in oil, and entitled 'The Band of the 2nd Regiment of Life-Guards,' at the Academy in 1830. After this he occasionally contributed to the same gallery and that of the British Institution until 1865. He was a student at Mr. Sass's school in Bloomsbury, and at the Royal Academy, under Horace Vernet in Paris, and afterwards in Rome. He lived in Italy for some time. In Calais about 1818 he met R. P. Bonington, who was then staying there with S. W. Reynolds. Bonington and he became very close friends, and lived together in the French capital, where they shared a studio which had belonged to Vernet. After this Tayler went to Scotland and devoted himself chiefly to painting, with spirit and grace of touch which speedily developed into the peculiar style we all know as his. His success was extremely rapid and his popularity great, so that his works were, and still are, in demand. His favourite subjects were rural and sporting life in the Highlands. Of his works—he was a keen sportsman, and painted hunting scenes frequently and with zest, whether they referred to ancient or modern times—'Weighing the Deer' and 'Crossing the Tay' are the best known and perhaps the best as works of art: engraving diffused far and wide the popularity of these and many other of Tayler's pictures. Occasionally he selected scenes from Sir Walter Scott which gave him opportunities of introducing dogs and horses, or ladies in picturesque costumes and graceful attitudes. 'The Festival of the Popinjay' is one of the best of these. He was a very welcome member of the Etching Club, and contributed some charming vignettes to the publications of that society. Several of his works are in the Royal collection. In 1855 he was appointed a juror at the Paris Universal Exhibition, and was awarded the First Gold Medal and the cross of the Legion of Honour. Later he received from Belgium the Order of Leopold, in 1859 the Bavarian Gold Medal, and in 1873 an Austrian medal. He illustrated several books, including 'Sir Roger de Coverley,' with pretty cuts. The popularity of his works ensured him ample means, which he enjoyed for many years; subsequently, however, owing, it is believed, to unfortunate investments, he lost much of his property. Of the amiability and accomplishments of the man it would be hard to speak too highly; his friends with one voice declare that no one could be more genial and generous. His funeral at Hampstead Cemetery was attended by many old friends, including Mr. W. Callow, the next oldest member of the Society, Messrs. A. D. Fripp (the secretary, who represented the President), A. W. Hunt (vice-president), Alma Tadema, C. Haag, E. Goodall, M. Hale, and F. Smallfield.

HEADBOURNE WORTHY CHURCH.

PERMIT me, in justice to myself, to make a few remarks on the notice of my book which has just appeared in your number for June 8th. Any criticism on the book itself, however unfavourable, I should not complain of; but it brings an odious charge, against which I strongly protest—no less than that I have "wiped out from the building the record of its history." The writer of it can hardly have known the church as it was previously to 1866; whether he has seen it since then I do not know; but he has committed himself to grave misstatements. He says that "the photograph of the interior shows absolutely not one square inch that is not new—that there are new roofs, new window, and a new chancel arch." The fact is that the old nave roof remains, though the chancel roof was so completely decayed that no part of it could be used again; that two of the four nave windows remain, though the stonework of the two others was in such a bad condition that it was absolutely necessary to insert fresh stonework, which is a facsimile of the old; that one of the three chancel windows remains, while the two others, inserted in 1668, and mere cottage windows, have been restored to proper form. The chancel arch is certainly new, but it was distorted out of all shape, and in such a dangerous state that it was pronounced to be liable to fall at any moment. He further says that the church was at that time "quaint, full of individuality, and of the flavour of the country." It undoubtedly was so in one sense of the words. The roofs were ceiled; the floor was on a dead level from the west end to the one step at the altar rails; the west doorway, one of the nave windows, half of the low-side chancel window, the sedilia and piscina, were walled up; there were square pews in the chancel with others in the nave, and high pews beyond, a large pulpit hiding the piscina in the nave wall, and all of the poorest, shabbiest deal. Such "individuality" may be called "beauty," but that is a matter of taste, and few persons probably would deplore the loss of it as "beyond calculation." As to the new tile paving, screen, and furniture, which he is pleased to stigmatize as being "vulgar," "villainous," and "commonplace," I will only say, inasmuch as I am myself responsible for part of them, that several competent judges who have seen them are of a different opinion. With regard to the gravestones—two of former rectors and four of farmers who lived here about the beginning of the present century—I submit that they are not placed in an unseemly position in the chamber now used as a vestry. The result of replacing the brass in the pavement would simply be its obliteration; it had already suffered considerably from being trodden on, even in recent times, as appeared from a rubbing taken not many years ago, and I found the head of the figure broken off and lying loose on the pavement.

Now as to the exterior. With the exception of the west wall of the church and the rood thereon, which were not touched beyond the opening out of the doorway, the only Saxon remains were the three pilasters on the north nave wall, one on the south chancel wall, and about four feet of long-and-short work at one of the quoins. The north wall had fallen fourteen inches out of the perpendicular, and was only kept standing by a huge mass of sloping brickwork built up against it; neither was the south wall in much better condition. Both of these the late Mr. Street—a conservative architect if ever there was one—decided must be taken down and rebuilt, every old stone being replaced *in situ*. And this was done; indeed, all that was done to the fabric was under his direction. What the church was in Saxon times it is impossible to determine; for the ground-plan even may not be exactly the same. That is a question which might be asked of the men who in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries, not to

speaking of those in later times, made alterations which entirely changed its character. Why your reviewer should accuse me of having wrought "destruction and untold mischief" I cannot understand, when the work of restoration was entrusted to an architect of the highest repute, and every vestige of antiquity to which any interest could be attached was carefully preserved. One might suppose, from what he has written, that I had swept away a building of great antiquarian value, a small portion of it only excepted, and replaced it with modern work of the most inferior description. It is an unjust indictment, which has no foundation in the facts of the case; and there is no question that the building of the church tells its history more plainly now than it has done for many generations past.

J. HENRY SLESSOR.

* * We are sorry that we cannot accept Mr. Slessor's estimate of the value of what has been done at his church. The description he gives of it in his book is very good and clear, and it appears to us to bear out all that we said in our review. We wrote as we did because this seemed to be a typical example, and afforded a good opportunity for pointing out the harm done by well-meaning clergymen and architects "of the highest repute" when they think that they are improving the churches under their care. The high repute of an architect may be, and nearly always is, earned by qualities which have nothing to do with the knowledge of old churches, and do not in any way fit him for dealing with them. The architect of a new building has no need to be an antiquary; but none can properly direct the repair, and still less the alteration, of an ancient building of historical value unless he be able to read its past and to sympathize with it. An architect who has much to do with church building must have some ecclesiastical knowledge. But the ecclesiastical and the historical instincts are not the same; and the former untempered by the latter has caused men to make our old churches into new ones in the way we protest against. We do not overlook that the old churches are wanted for use, and must be adapted to the wants of the users as those wants change, nor that there are many things which churchmen of to-day want which those of fifty years ago neither had nor wished for. Additions and alterations properly made to meet real needs do not destroy, but add to the interest and value of the building. But we contend that most of the mischief called "restoration" meets no want at all, except the vulgar craving for smartness. Mr. Slessor draws what seems to him a frightful picture of the state of his church before it was altered, with its sedilia, piscina, and half a low-side window walled up, large square pews and deal pulpit, and the rest of it. Some of the ills were real and some only fanciful, and all the real ones might have been amended and yet the church left with its ancient honours upon it. It would take too long to discuss every point, so we will only refer to the treatment of the floors. They are now all new, of tiles to which we applied an adjective which Mr. Slessor does not like; but he will admit that the character of the tiles does not fit the church any the better for its purpose. Nor would it have been the worse if the gravestones of the "two former rectors and four farmers who lived about the beginning of the present century" had been left in their places. It may be, as Mr. Slessor submits, that these stones are not in an unseemly position in the vestry, but the right place for a gravestone is above the grave which it was made to mark.

NEW PRINTS.

MESSRS. P. & D. COLNAGHI's latest publication, a very large etching of 'St. Paul's by Moonlight,' by Mr. F. S. Walker, hangs before us. Apart from its unnecessary bigness, it is a fine and highly impressive specimen of the skill and insight of an etcher whom we shall be glad

to see again dealing with subjects so grand as this. The moon is concealed by clouds, whose brilliancy, contrasting with their shadows, attests her power. The dome and western towers of the cathedral are revealed upon the half-lustrous, half-shadowy sky by their differing density and darkness, and they rise above the houses which stand upon the river's bank. The splendour of the moon subdues the lights in the windows. On the mirror-like surface of the stream the various features of the scene are reflected with an intensity the artist has rendered with judgment. Indeed, we consider the oil-like and shimmering surface of the swiftly moving river, especially the darkened parts in front of the wharfs, and where half-lights reveal on the surface the upcoming of eddies in films from below, among the triumphs of modern etching, and congratulate Mr. Walker on his success with regard to it. The plate is to be destroyed after yielding two hundred artist's proofs.

From the Librairie de L'Art we have an artist's proof (with the *remarque*, an ass hobbled and browsing) of an etching charmingly finished and daintily drawn by M. Gaujean after M. Deyrolle's pretty picture of a country lad teaching a young *paysanne* to play on his pipe, which he holds to her lips while she pretends to try to play on it. It is an excellent design; the character and expression of the girl's face could not be better, nor the pose of her hands be more appropriate. Such drawing, and modelling so broad, yet delicate and sound, we should be glad always to meet with in English pictures, where they are rare indeed. The Librairie has likewise sent us three dashing, but rather heavily handled artist's proofs of plates etched from his own designs by Mr. W. Peters, entitled 'A Born Artist,' 'On the Look-out,' and 'An Old Sailor.'

Among the most popular *genre* pictures of last year's Academy was Mr. W. D. Sadler's 'In the Camp of the Amalekites,' showing a Puritan prisoner seated, bound, in the kitchen of a Royalist's mansion, and "chaffed" by a number of servitors and soldiers. From this work M. P. A. Massé has made a large etching for Mr. Lefèvre, who has sent us an artist's proof with the *remarque* (a group of weapons, &c.), which attests its success as a reproduction and the skill of the artists. It is clear, bright, firm, and rich in tone and texture, and renders with fidelity the animated expressions and attitudes. We recommend it to those who approved the painting. The only defect is that the corselet of the prisoner is a little too black. The textures and chiaroscuro are well translated.

Mr. H. C. Dickens, of Regent Street, has published and sent us proofs of etchings, being: 1. A large print of 'Christ Church, Hampshire,' standing among foliage on the bank of its river on a calm day, a reflection of its tower (not, we think, quite dark enough for nature) being distinct upon the surface. Although lacking some brightness and light in the shaded and darker parts, while the light and shadow of the herbage on our right in front are not sufficiently massed, it is a bright and pleasing print. Mr. L. B. Phillips, the etcher, has forgotten that foliage—apart from the tonality of its local colours, which are various as the trees themselves—should be rendered as masses of light and shadow exactly as if they existed in monochrome. Every fine painter's etching, from those of Rembrandt to Rajon's, attests his power to deal with nature thus. 2. 'Azaleas,' of which we have a proof on vellum with the *remarque*, a flower, is by Mr. H. Sedcole, and a pretty design of a damsel seated on a bench in a room arranging flowers, one of which she in her admiration of it holds at arm's length. It is a capital etching, clear, neat, firm, and delicate, with first-rate parts, showing the artist's just perception of the technique, sense of the "qualities," and power to render them adequately. So good an artist knows how high this praise is. 3. 'Gathering

Water Lilies,' of which we have a proof on vellum, shows a girl in a punt, in which a man stands with a pole. It is a pretty thing by Mr. C. F. Allbon, neatly touched with a light hand and just sense of effect and tone.

Mr. T. G. Appleton is not quite so successful in mezzotinting for Mr. Mendoza Greuze's picture of the 'Dead Bird,' now in the National Gallery at Edinburgh, as he has been in larger and more ambitious efforts. Yet the difference is in degree only, for the plate, of which an artist's proof is before us, is very competent, careful, and delicate. The elegant *minauderie* of Greuze appears in the face and action, and the drawing and modelling are admirable. The print serves to show that, as we pointed out not long since, there is art of a kind in adapting modes of engraving to the character of the originals to be copied. Not everything suits pure line; many things defy the mezzotinter; and even etching, than which no method is more flexible and adaptable, cannot, unless the etcher is a great master, be wisely used for every purpose. Apart from this Mr. Mendoza's new publication is highly acceptable.

Fine-Art Society.

In Room I. of the National Gallery has been hung No. 1282, a large picture by Jacopo Chimenti da Empoli (1554-1640), the gift of Mr. George Salting. The subject is 'St. Zenobio restores a Dead Child to Life.' The child lies on the ground; its mother kneels close to its feet and turns appealingly to the saint, who, in an amply embroidered and splendidly coloured robe, and mitred, gazes up to heaven with extended hands and prays aloud. Some spectators and attendants accompany this group. Although its style is artificial and its colouring and the taste of the artist are florid, it is a highly desirable picture, and distinguished by its frank and strong brush power. The figures are rather more than life size, and Chimenti's name is new in the catalogue.

The Fine-Art Society has appointed to-day (Saturday) for the private view of a collection of about thirty drawings by M. Roussoff, mostly representing scenes in Cairo, its mosque entrances, porches of mansions, vistas of streets, staircases, and other picturesque materials in sunlight and strongly contrasting lustre and shadow. They exhibit that wealth of colour and touch, the firm draughtsmanship and excellent sense of style, which we have often praised in the productions of this able artist. To these subjects he has added a greater number of capital and appropriate figures than appeared in former paintings of his with Italian and German subjects. We can especially commend 'Street with a "Fantasia" of Flags,' 'The Citadel after Sunset,' 'In the Tombs of the Mamelukes, Noon,' 'An African who only wishes to be let alone,' and various designs called 'In the Arab Quarter.' Four brilliant drawings of Venice accompany the above.

On Monday next the Society of British Artists will open to the public a special exhibition of sketches and other works given for the formation of a reserve fund. Everybody knows that the sketches and studies of many painters are much better worth looking at than their finished pictures. We trust such may prove to be the case in Suffolk Street.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL have appointed to-day (Saturday) for the private view of a collection of pictures of Japanese and Chinese life, painted by Mr. Theodore Wores. The public will be admitted on Monday next.

VERILY the "restorer's" ways are strange. It was announced at the last meeting of the Society of Antiquaries that Mr. J. L. Pearson had "prepared a plan" for removing the choir screen at Rochester Cathedral and for piercing the side walls of the choir with arches. Now this screen is the oldest in England, and the

choir, which it is thus proposed to reduce to the commonplace, is one of the oldest, and in some respects the most curious and perfect of the monastic choirs that we have, notwithstanding divers more or less mischievous "restorations" which it has suffered in times past. The needs of a modern cathedral congregation are not the same as those of a convent of monks; but the old choir has been made to serve pretty well for a good many years, and, as it was pointed out by some of the antiquaries, the changes now proposed will leave the convenience of the building exactly as it is. Nevertheless, some idea that the destruction would be a practical gain must have been assumed to be its motive but that at Peterborough, where the monks' choir was destroyed over two hundred years ago, and two successors have gone since, and where the architect is absolutely free to arrange the church as seems best to him to suit modern wants, this same Mr. Pearson is engaged in carefully reproducing the monastic plan. We are tempted to believe that caprice is the only motive, and to fear that even the curious Saxon gravestones found in position at Peterborough two years ago would not be safe but for the assurance given by the Dean that they shall be preserved and protected as they were found.

FROM the Southport Spring Exhibition of pictures, which has just been closed, the sales have realized about 3,000l. The art committee has made several purchases for its own permanent collection.

THE Diamants de la Couronne, reserved, on account of their historical interest, from the recent sale of precious stones and ornaments, will at once be placed in a new vitrine of the Galerie d'Apollon of the Louvre.

THE French journals report that the operations on Rembrandt's 'Night Watch,' to which we recently, and not without apprehensions, referred, have endangered the whole work, so that it may be needful to rework (*retouiller*) the entire picture.

THE beautiful garden which has been formed on the site of the Palace of the Tuileries, destroyed by the Commune in 1870, is now completely finished, and open to the public. The whole area—from the monument of Gambetta, a work which is too demonstrative, to the Arc de l'Etoile, including the Place du Carrousel, the new garden, the Jardin des Tuileries, the Place de la Concorde, and the Grande Avenue des Champs Élysées—is now open to view, and is marked by prodigious magnificence and beauty. The wooden shanties lately occupied by the Bureaux des Postes have entirely disappeared, and that great department is now installed in the new building on the original site facing part of the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. This site has been very much enlarged by the demolition of a considerable number of the ancient houses, *ci-devant hôtels*, and other structures which hemmed in the old Bureaux des Postes. A wide street extends now to the east end of the Louvre. The new garden is called the Jardin du Carrousel, and it is enriched with columns surmounted by gilt spheres, and various decorative statues of high merit, including several famous ones.

M. CHARLIER has been commissioned to execute a statue of Louis Gallait, to be placed at Tournay, the birth city of the painter.

M. BREDIUS, the new Director of the Hague Museum, has bought, so says *La Chronique des Arts*, for 58,000 fr. an admirable Rembrandt, called 'A Woman at her Toilette.'

THE French School, with the aid of M. Carapanos, are excavating the site of the ancient city at Corfu. Many votive offerings belonging to some ancient temple have been found. They resemble the terra-cotta *figurini* of Tanagra, and represent women with their heads crowned, and at their sides an animal, some of them being armed with a bow and javelin.

A PREHISTORIC tomb of Laconia, at the village of Vaphion, near Sparta, has just been opened, and is found to resemble those of Mycenae. It consists of a long corridor leading to an inner chamber, and in the latter have already been found two gold vases figured in relief, one of silver, several of bronze, two gold rings, a score of incised stones, with many fragments of silver vessels.

NEAR Orvieto an Etruscan tomb has been opened, containing many bronze ornaments, arms of iron, Corinthian vases, and others of local manufacture. Seven other Vulcian tombs have been discovered at Corneto-Tarquiniæ, containing Etruscan and Campanian vases, with others imported from Attica. Portrait busts of Messalina and of Claudius have been discovered at Milan, and of Augustus in Via Merulana, near the new Franciscan Church, Rome.

WE read the following in the *Εστία* of the 2nd inst.:

"In an article published in the *Ἐφημερίς τῶν Πατρῶν* on the Odeion, which has lately been excavated at Patras, the supposition that the edifice was a Roman bath has been refuted as entirely groundless for the following reasons. Fourteen rows of marble seats have been discovered (each measuring 0.37 metre in height and 0.62 metre in breadth) in a semicircle, and four marble stairs, each of which consists of twenty-eight steps, 0.185 metre high, 0.29 metre broad, and 0.74 metre long. Besides this the floor has been discovered, laid with large marble slabs. In the southern wall are twelve small niches, and under these eight similar, but larger ones, whilst between them are three gates. In addition to these discoveries mosaics have been found, Roman and Byzantine coins, and some lamps, two of which are inscribed. From the site of the Odeion, which lies on the lowest side of the hill north-east of the city, a continuation of the hill of the Acropolis, the sight of the *agora* has been conjectured. This was probably surrounded by the wall of which some remains are to be seen. The Odeion was known to Pouqueville, who in the record of his travels maintains that the entire edifice is preserved on the exact spot where the excavations are now being made; and since no traveller earlier than Pouqueville has mentioned this monument by name, it has been surmised, it would seem with but little likelihood, that probably the French traveller discovered a portion of the seats by excavating. But is Pouqueville the only traveller who records this monument? Or does not Dodwell, who visited Patras in the beginning of this century, refer to this same building when he writes that the house of the German Consul was built over the ruins of a Roman brick theatre, although he concluded, from its small dimensions, that the theatre in question was not the Odeion which Pausanias describes?"

THE death is announced of Dr. Bötticher, formerly Director of the Sculpture Gallery at Berlin. He was well known by his writings on the Acropolis.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Performance of 'Elijah' on the Handel Orchestra.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Society. The Richter Concerts.

THE unequivocal success of the festival performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' at the Crystal Palace last Saturday affords matter for reflection. When the work was given in its entirety in 1860, and again when a selection was performed in 1867—Sir Michael Costa being the conductor on both occasions—it was generally admitted that Mendelssohn's music was too elaborate to be interpreted to advantage on such a vast scale, and hence it was permitted to rest until the favourable results achieved with Gounod's 'Redemption' in 1886 and Sullivan's 'Golden Legend' suggested the idea that existing conditions were far more favourable than those which prevailed twenty years ago. This is, of course, the fact, the

cultivation of choral music having increased so immensely of late that 'Elijah' is now thoroughly well known by metropolitan amateurs, who may be numbered by tens of thousands. The wealth of material at the command of Mr. Manns must not, however, prevent the due recognition of his singular skill in the preparation and direction of this superb performance. Only a conductor of consummate ability could have secured such unexampled effects, and it is a simple matter of justice to Mr. Manns to say that on no previous occasion has he given stronger proof of his rare qualifications as a musical leader. Scarcely once during the afternoon was there the slightest symptom of wavering on the part of the huge force of 3,200 executants, and the delicacy and refinement of the singing in the quieter numbers were as noteworthy as the perfect precision and volume of tone in the Baal choruses and "Thanks be to God." Of the soloists it is unnecessary to say much, for obvious reasons. The music of the principal part lies rather too high for Signor Foli, and at times his intonation was defective, though in other respects his singing was commendable. Madame Albani, Madame Patey, and Mr. Edward Lloyd completed the principal quartet; and the subordinate parts were excellently interpreted by Miss Emily Squire, Miss Jessie King, Mr. Maldwyn Humphreys, Mr. Frangcon Davies, and Mr. Plunket Greene. The success of 'Elijah' should induce the directors to give a performance next year of 'St. Paul,' a work likely to be even more effective on the Handel Orchestra.

A few lines of record are all that is needed concerning the final Philharmonic Concert last Saturday afternoon. The orchestral works were Beethoven's 'Eroica' Symphony, Wagner's Overture to 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' and Sullivan's 'Di Ballo.' M. de Pachmann played Chopin's Andante Spianato and Polonaise in E flat in his best manner, and Signorina Tua won loud and deserved applause for her rendering of Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in G minor. By her interpretation of the air "Return, O God of Hosts," Fräulein Hermine Spies showed that she is as much at home in oratorio as she is in German *Lieder*. The season just concluded has been eminently successful in every way. By securing novelties of interest, such as Mr. Cliffe's Symphony in C minor, Dr. Hubert Parry's in C, and Haydn's in B flat, and by the engagement of such eminent artists as Herr Grieg, M. Tschaiikowsky, M. Sapellnikoff, M. Ysaye, and Madame Geisler-Schubert, in addition to others whose merits were already familiar by long association, the directors have shown that they have thrown aside the policy which at one time threatened the existence of the Philharmonic Society. As it is there is no more flourishing institution at the present time, and there is no necessity to make any call on the guarantors.

The Richter Concert on Monday, given in conjunction with the London branch of the United Richard Wagner Society, was a complete success in a popular sense, and some of the excerpts were given with as much effect as is possible in the concert-room. This remark applies to the 'Rienzi' Overture; Lohengrin's Farewell and the Schmied-

lieder from 'Siegfried,' splendidly sung by Mr. Lloyd; and Hans Sachs's monologue 'Wahn, Wahn,' very expressively rendered by Mr. Max Heinrich. As a matter of course much interest was felt in the first performance in St. James's Hall of the choral portions of the Graal scene from 'Parsifal,' but from an artistic point of view the selection proved a lamentable failure. To those who are familiar with the Bayreuth performances the experience was little short of distressing, effects being missed which with more care might have been easily attained. So far as regards the choir there was no apparent endeavour to secure light and shade, *forte* or *fortissimo* being maintained throughout, while the subdued tones of the distant bells were replaced by a hideous clangour which drowned the orchestra and added considerably to the generally unfavourable impression made by the performance. There is nothing particularly surprising in the fact that Wagner's intensely religious music does not prove effective in the concert-room, though it must be said with emphasis that the rendering under Herr Richter was less meritorious than might have been expected in respect of delicacy and general intelligence.

Musical Gossip.

SINCE Tuesday last week there have only been repetition performances at the Royal Italian Opera, Mr. Harris having fulfilled all his promises save 'Le Prophète' and 'Die Meistersinger.' The rehearsals of Wagner's work are being rapidly pushed forward, and it will probably be ready in about ten days.

At Her Majesty's 'Rigoletto' was performed for the first time on Tuesday, with Miss Minnie Ewan, a young American soprano, as Gilda. The new-comer has a fresh, sympathetic voice, but it is not yet under perfect control, and as an actress she has not yet passed the elementary stage. Miss Ewan has the making of an excellent artist, given further study and experience. M. Warnuth was capable as the Duke, and Signor Galassi sang and acted with his customary energy as the Jester.

THE number of concerts given during the past fortnight has been almost unprecedented, and it is only possible to notice a few of the more important performances. On Thursday last week Mr. W. G. Cousins gave his annual concert in St. James's Hall, with an attractive programme of its kind, Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, in which the concert-giver was assisted by Signorina Tua and Signor Piatti, being associated with operatic and other airs contributed by Madame Valda, Madame Patey, and Mr. Barrington Foote, and humorous recitations by Mrs. Kendal. An interesting feature, however, was the series of pieces for viola d'amore by Milandre, excellently interpreted by M. van Waefelghem.

DVOŘÁK's Quartet in E, Op. 80, was the most interesting feature of Sir Charles Halle's concert on Friday last week. It is understood that the work was composed not more than two or three years ago, and it therefore represents the composer in his maturity. Thus regarded it is a little disappointing, the amount of originality, as apart from mere musicianship, which it discloses being comparatively small. The second movement, *andante con moto*, in a minor, is the most characteristic of the composer, alike in thematic material and construction; and the finale, with its spirited fugal writing, is clever and effective. The credit of the first performance in London of the quartet belongs to Mr. Harvey

Loehr, who introduced it at his concert on April 5th. Sir Charles Halle's programme included Brahms's Trio in E flat, for piano, violin, and horn, Op. 40; Grieg's Sonata in C minor, for piano and violin, Op. 45; and some pianoforte solos by Chopin.

THE second pianoforte recital given by Señor Albeniz in St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon served to confirm the impression that he is a performer of exceptional powers. His execution is wonderfully brilliant; but unfortunately he loses control of his fingers at times and utterly distorts the music he is engaged upon. This was the case on Monday in Bach's 'Italian' Concerto and some of the Chopin selections. On the other hand, there was a singular charm in his rendering of the Berceuse and the Impromptu in A flat. A player so gifted and at the same time so unequal does not often appear.

MR. WILHELM GANZ gave his annual concert at Dudley House on Tuesday afternoon, taking part in Mendelssohn's Trio in C minor and Beethoven's Concerto in the same key. The rest of the programme was miscellaneous.

ON the same afternoon Miss Isaacson, an excellent pianist, gave a chamber concert at the Princes' Hall, her programme including Beethoven's Trio in C minor, Op. 1, No. 3, and Schumann's Quartet in E flat, Op. 47. Miss Isaacson's rendering of Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and also of Beethoven's 'Waldstein' Sonata was particularly neat and unaffected, if not powerful.

ALSO on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Jekyll gave a recital on the magnificent organ built by Messrs. Hill & Son for the Town Hall, Sydney. It is one of the largest instruments in the world, and contains five manuals and 126 sounding stops, the most remarkable of which is a 64 ft. reed on the pedals.

ON Tuesday evening Madame Sembrich appeared at a miscellaneous concert at St. James's Hall, and displayed the singular purity of her vocal method in Mozart's "Deh vieni" and other selections. There was a full orchestra, conducted by Mr. Cousins.

THE concerts of Wednesday afternoon included those of Mr. Manby Sergison at the Princes', and Signor Tito Mattei at St. James's Hall. In neither case was there anything in the programme to call for notice.

THIS last remark will also apply to the chamber concert of the Royal College of Music on Thursday evening.

THE loss upon the season just concluded at the San Carlo, Naples, is said to have reached 358,000 francs.

THE Emperor William and the Prince Regent of Bavaria will arrive in Bayreuth about the 20th of July.

WAGNER's early opera, 'Das Liebesverbot,' is now in rehearsal at Munich, and the same master's 'Die Meistersinger' has been selected to open the next season at La Scala, Milan.

CONCERTS, OPERAS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

- MON. M. Nachez and Herr Friedheim's Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
- TUE. Royal Italian Opera.
- Fäulein Hermine Spies's Second Vocal Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Concerts in Aid of the Corpus Christi Mission at Camberwell, 3, 30 and 9, Wimbome House.
- Royal Italian Opera, State Performance in Honour of the Shah.
- WED. Herr Johannes Schubert's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Signor Carpi's Annual Concert, 3, Marlborough Rooms.
- Mrs. M. Bolingbroke's Concert, 8, Princes' Hall.
- THURS. Hyde Park Academy Students' Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Mr. Barrington Foote's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
- Herr Waldemar Meyer's Concert, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
- Royal Italian Opera.
- FRI. Verdi's 'Otello,' Lyceum Theatre.
- State Concert, 3, Albert Hall.
- SAT. Military Band Concert, 2.30, People's Palace.
- Mr. Sims Reeves's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Mr. Max Heinrich's Concert, 3, Princes' Hall.
- The Children's Orchestra, 8.30, Westminster Town Hall.
- Royal Italian Opera.

DRAMA

The London Stage: its History and Traditions from 1576 to 1888. By Barton Baker. 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)—Following the example of most historians of the stage, Mr. Baker has been at more pains to make his account of the London theatres readable than trustworthy. In so doing he has marred an excellent scheme. There is no work from which any large portion of the matter he supplies can be obtained, and a mere list of the theatres at different times existing in London is not easily made. This want is supplied, and the information Mr. Baker has collected, so far as it goes, is welcome. It is, however, both scanty and inaccurate. The former defect might be forgiven. To collect from the various sources all that is known concerning past and present theatres would extend the work to several volumes. Mr. Baker is, however, grudging in his supply, and is even parsimonious—a fatal defect this—in dealing with his index. In this we find, for instance, no mention of the Mirror or the Brunswick Theatre. Mr. Baker may say that the latter is dealt with under the name it once bore of the Royalty, and the former under that of the Holborn. Not at all to the point is this. A reader wants to know what was the site of the Brunswick Theatre, of the calamity shortly after the opening of which he finds an account. How is he to find it in Mr. Baker's book unless he knows it was formerly called the Royalty? Then as regards the Brunswick, how meagre is the information supplied considering that pamphlets descriptive of it are accessible! No mention whatever is made of the connexion with that house of Percy Farren, the brother of William Farren, who was its manager. As regards inaccuracy the case is graver. Many of the more obvious errors in Mr. Baker's book are slips the result of carelessness and haste. In old days these things might be overlooked. The world now in work of this kind insists on accuracy, and stage fiction and gossip will no longer be accepted as history. In many important cases, however, Mr. Baker is seriously wrong when a reference to works of easy access would have set him right. Want of exactitude may be palliated in dealing with early records of the stage, which are scanty and not always too accurate or intelligible. In the case, however, of theatres and actors of to-day it is difficult to understand how, with the exercise of moderate caution, Mr. Baker could have gone so far astray.

Dramatic Gossip.

AFTER repeating on Friday in last week, by permission of Mr. Kendal, her original character of the heroine of 'Le Maître de Forges,' Mlle. Jane Hading took her farewell of the London public in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' a part she charges with much pathos and tenderness. M. Coquelin stayed until Tuesday, when he made his final appearance this season, playing in 'Le Gendre de M. Poirier.' The performances of these artists have not been so well attended as was anticipated. The prices, however, of admission must be pronounced excessive.

THE miscellaneous entertainment at the Lyceum on Saturday last was received by a large audience with constant enthusiasm. Mr. Toole led off as John Grumley in 'Domestic Economy,' Mr. Sims Reeves sang two songs, M. Coquelin recited a monologue, 'La Mouche,' and Mr. Irving and his company then played in 'The Bells.' The result of this very interesting combination was an accession of about 450l. to the Actors' Benevolent Fund, in favour of which the performance took place.

UPON its revival at the Adelphi 'The Shaughraun' of Mr. Dion Boucicault proves to have lost little of its freshness or its interest. Some feeling of insincerity in the author is inseparable from Mr. Boucicault's work. It is impossible,

however, to resist the conviction that in strength of motive, in construction, and in characterization 'The Shaughraun' is immeasurably in advance of most melodrama of a subsequent date. Its love scenes are delicious, its personages are warm-blooded human beings, and its action is conceivable and progressive. Acted as it was on Saturday last, with a cast including scarcely a single Irish actor, it commanded the warmest sympathies of the audience. Miss Millward and Mr. Terriess gave the love scenes in effective fashion, and Mr. Maclean as Father Dolan, Mr. Pateman as Harvey Duff, Mr. Shine as Con the Shaughraun (originally played by Mr. Boucicault), Miss Esmond, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Abingdon, and other actors were portions of an acceptable cast.

The first appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt will, it is now decided, take place on the 9th of July, at the Lyceum, as Lena in a French rendering of 'As in a Looking-Glass.' 'La Tosca,' 'La Dame aux Camélias,' 'Phédre,' 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' 'Fédora,' 'Frou-Frou,' and 'Théodora' will be given in the course of a season which will last until half way through the following month.

This evening the Gaiety company returns from the Globe Theatre to its own home.

'AUNT JACK' is the title bestowed upon the new farcical comedy of Mr. Lumley, in which Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Cecil will appear at the Court Theatre.

DRAMATIC rights have been already secured in the novel 'Little Hand and Muckle Gold,' to which we referred in "Literary Gossip," a dramatic version of the plot having been played at the Victoria Hall, Kensington.

'A MAN'S LOVE' is the title of a neatly constructed piece, in three acts, adapted from the Dutch by Messrs. J. T. Grein and C. W. Jarvis, and produced on Tuesday afternoon at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It depicts the love of a married man for his wife's sister living with him in the same house, and, though necessarily painful in subject, is well written and has one or two strongly dramatic situations. Mr. Leonard Boyne and Miss Gertrude Kingston played the principal parts with a quiet intensity not common on our stage, Miss Mary Rorke was pleasing as the wife, and the whole was received with deserved favour. A burlesque monologue, by Mr. Charles Collette, assisted by his daughter Mary, was also given.

'OUR FLAT,' by Mrs. Musgrave, produced recently at an afternoon representation, has now been transferred to the regular bills at the Opéra Comique. It has some briskness and bustle, and causes some diversion. Its chief merit consists in affording opportunities for comic acting by Miss Fanny Brongh, Mr. Edouin, Miss May Whitty, and other actors. 'To the Rescue,' a one-act play by Mrs. William Greet, was also given.

'THE MARQUESA,' a new and original drama by John Uniacke, will be produced at an afternoon performance at the Opéra Comique on July 11th, with Miss Louise Moodie in the leading part.

On two afternoons in the present week Miss Hawthorne has appeared at the Princess's in 'Heartsease,' Mr. Mortimer's version of 'La Dame aux Camélias.'

M. DAUDET is to read his new piece, 'La Lutte pour la Vie,' to the company of the Gymnase on September 1st.

'SCHLOSS KRONBERG,' an historical tragedy by King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, has been translated into German by Emil Jonas, and is to be performed during the winter season of 1889-90 at six German theatres—the Theatre Royal in Stuttgart, the city theatres of Halle, Nuremberg, Königsberg, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Lobe-Theatre in Breslau.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. P. & Co.—C. W. B.—A. H.—received.

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